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HIEROGLYPHIC TEXTS FROM EGYPTIAN STELAE ETC.

PART I

SECOND EDITION

EDITED BY

T. G. H. JAMES

ASSISTANT KEEPER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

PUBLISHED BY
THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM
LONDON
1961

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PREFACE

THE texts published in this volume have been copied by Mr. T. G. H. James, Assistant Keeper in the Department, who has also prepared the descriptions of the sculptures on which they are inscribed. They include all the material of their class dating from the Old Kingdom now in the possession of the Museum. Seventy-five of these texts were published in the First edition of *Hieroglyphic Texts in the British Museum*, Part I, a work which has been out of print for many years; eleven of the remainder were included in Part VI of the same publication, and twenty-four are published in this series for the first time. In the course of his re-collation of the published texts, Mr. James, with the aid of comparative material which was not available to his predecessors, has been able to add many new readings and to correct passages which had been misunderstood.

Because of the palaeographic interest of Old Kingdom signs, which the standard hieroglyphic fount could not reproduce, the plates in this volume have been traced by hand from photographs and collated with the originals. Some of the sculptures have suffered from the action of salt, and in consequence hieroglyphic signs, which could be seen in the first decade of this century when the previous edition was prepared, have now crumbled away. It has been considered preferable to show, in these cases, only the text now visible.

An innovation, which has been prompted by the time which must elapse before it will be possible to prepare complete indexes to this series, is the addition of indexes of the personal names and official titles occurring in the texts published in this volume.

I. E. S. EDWARDS

Department of Egyptian Antiquities
2 March 1961

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES

PLATE I

1. Relief of *Zꜣ-nḫt* (). 691

Material. Pinkish sandstone. *Provenance.* Wadi Magharah, Sinai.

Dimensions. 0·33 m. *h.*, 0·41 m. *w.* *Date.* Third Dynasty.

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1905.

Part of a tablet carved in rather rough, low relief. What remains shows the King Sanakhte, wearing the red crown of Lower Egypt, on the point of slaying a beduin; before the figure of the king is his name in a *serekh* and, farther to the right, the standard of Wepwawet. The figure of the god is now lost.

Preservation. Fair; no colour remains.

Bibliography. H.T. I[1], pl. 3; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* VII, p. 340; ČERNÝ, *Inscriptions of Sinai*, II, p. 56.

2. Panel of *Rꜥ-ḥtp* (). 1242

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Meydum.

Dimensions. 0·79 m. *h.*, 1·17 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1898.

Panel from the false door in the tomb of Raḥotpe (see Petrie, *Medum*, pl. XIII). The deceased is shown seated on a simple, bull-legged, backless chair, one hand clasped on his chest and the other extended towards an offering-table carrying half-loaves of bread. The names of conventional offerings are written above the table and below it to one side of the stand. To the right of this scene is a standard offering-list of the early type. The name and titles of the deceased are written in larger signs on both sides of and above the main scene.

The list contained in 1277 (Plate II, 3) originally belonged to the same wall as this panel, see Petrie, loc. cit. The small panels 1273 and 1274 (Plate II, 1 and 2) also come from the same tomb, cf. Petrie, op. cit., pl. XII.

Preservation. The lower right-hand corner has been broken away from the main panel (now plastered back into position); otherwise the condition of the piece is excellent. The disappearance of almost all colour has revealed the full quality of the fine relief, in particular the details of the hieroglyphs. When copied by Petrie most of the colour existed; now there are traces only of black on the wig, of a yellowish brown on the flesh of the figure and on the hieroglyphs , , and  in the top line. Originally Raḥotpe was represented wearing a long leopard-skin garment.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 20; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* IV, p. 91; SCHÄFER AND ANDRAE, *Die Kunst des alten Orients*, p. 235.

PLATE II

1 and 2. Panels of *Bw-nfr* (). 1274, 1273

1274:

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Meydum.

Dimensions. 0·59 m. *h.*, 0·58 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1898.

This panel, with its companion (1273), was originally set in front of the tomb of Raḥotpe at Meydum. Both are carved with a single line of text in rather coarse relief, containing the titles and name of Bunefer, a prince, otherwise unknown. In B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), pp. 21–22, they are described as coming from Giza and were so assigned in Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67. Meydum is, however, certain, cf. Petrie, *Medum*, pl. XII; also Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* IV, p. 91.

Preservation. The limestone is in good condition but some of the signs are damaged. The panel has been broken into a number of pieces, now rejoined. No colour remains.

Bibliography. H.T. I[1], pl. 28; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67 (see above), and IV, p. 91.

1273:

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Meydum.

Dimensions. 0·61 m. *h.*, 0·58 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1898.

A companion piece to 1274 above, q.v.

Preservation. Good with the exception of the bottom left-hand corner which is lost; a few signs are damaged. No colour remains.

Bibliography. H.T. I[1], pl. 28; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67 (see above), and IV, p. 91.

3. Block from tomb of *Rʿ-ḥtp.* 1277

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Meydum.

Dimensions. 1·05 m. *h.*, 0·63 m. *w.*, 0·22 m. *thick.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1898.

This block formed part of the false door wall in the tomb of Raḥotpe at Meydum to which the panel 1242 also belonged; cf. Petrie, *Medum*, pl. XIII, B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 19, says 'from Gîzah' incorrectly. The upper part of the inscription contains the names of fifteen pieces of furniture which formed part of the funerary equipment of the tomb. At the bottom are the beginnings of three lines containing the names of sacred ointments. The left-hand side of the slab carries fragments of signs from which the title and name of the owner of the tomb can be read. The signs on this block are well carved with much detail, but are not quite as fine as those on the central panel 1242.

Preservation. The surface and signs are well preserved but the edges of the block are damaged. No colour remains; there was clearly much colour preserved when the tomb was found, cf. Petrie, loc. cit.

Bibliography. H.T. I[1], pl. 19; MARIETTE, *Monuments divers*, pl. 19; PETRIE, *Medum*, pl. XIII; cf. PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* IV, p. 91.

PLATE III

Slabs from the tomb of *ʾIry* ()

1. Slab with figure of *ʾIry*. 1169

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 1·13 m. *h.*, 0·44 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1896.

Panel carved in fine, low relief with a figure of Iry who is shown standing and holding a staff and sceptre; above the figure are two lines of text containing his name and titles.

This slab with its three companion slabs 1168, 1170, and 1171 are described as coming from Giza in B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 13 f; *H.T.* I[1], p. 9, says 'From the necropolis of Memphis'; Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 203, says 'probably from Saqqara'.

Preservation. Good. There is still much red paint on the body of Iry and on that of the hieroglyph ; the eyebrow and eye are outlined in black and the pupil is painted red. No other colour survives.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 17; Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 203.

2. Slab with figures of *ʾIry* and *ʾInt* (). 1171

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·71 m. *h.*, 0·63 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1896.

Finely carved low relief panel with representations of Iry and his wife Inet seated on either side of an offering-table bearing stylized half-loaves of bread. Above the table is an enumeration of common food- and drink-offerings. At the top is a line of text naming the two persons; in the line at the bottom there is a standard offering-formula.

Preservation. Good. The only surviving colour is the black on the wigs of the two people.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 16; Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 203.

3. Slab with figure of *ʾIry*. 1168

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·95 m. *h.*, 0·51 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1896.

The slab is carved in fine low relief with a representation of Iry, wearing a leopard-skin and holding a staff and a sceptre. There are also five smaller representations of men, possibly sons of Iry: *Nnk* (), *Nfr-śšm-nśw* (), *ʾIṯḥ* (), the scribe *Kꜣ(·i)-nfr* () and *ʾIry-nḏś* ().

Preservation. Good. The wig, eyebrow, eye, and pupil of the main figure are painted black; no other traces of colour remain.

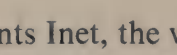
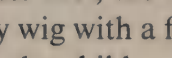
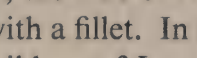
Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 16; Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 203.

4. Slab with figure of *ʾInt*. 1170

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 1·05 m. *h.*, 0·50 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

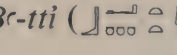
Purchased 1896.

The principal figure represents Inet, the wife of Iry, who is shown wearing a long closely fitting dress and a heavy wig with a fillet. In front are smaller figures of three women and one boy, possibly the children of Inet: *ʾInti-nḏśt* (), *Ḥpti* (), *Ḥntt-kꜣw·ś* () and *Kꜣp-nśw* (). At the top of the slab are two lines containing a standard funerary formula. The whole is carved in very fine, low relief.

Preservation. Good; there is a crack running across the top left-hand corner. The semicircular cut at the top right-hand corner probably indicates the position of a door-drum which originally ran at right angles to the slab. The only surviving colour is the black on Inet's wig.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 16; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 203.

PLATE IV

1. False door with figure of *Bʿ-tti* (). 1165

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 1·31 m. *h.*, 0·65 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth–Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1896.

This piece, which is unfinished, consists of a false door with a niche containing a figure in very high relief (almost a free-standing statue) of the deceased Baʿteti. The drum is inscribed and, in part, carved with the name of the deceased; the lintel carries no traces of text; the two jambs originally bore drawn representations of people, probably relatives, in attitudes of adoration or offering. On the right jamb can still be seen traces of three male figures; on the left are traces of two figures and a few hieroglyphic signs. The statue is moderately well carved.

In B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 20, it is said to come from Saqqara and this provenance is given in Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, pp. 199–200. Precise records of provenance are wanting.

Preservation. Good, apart from the loss of the ink inscriptions and figures in outline. The niche is painted red and the figure in high relief has a black wig, red flesh, and yellow colour on the left flap of the loincloth.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 29; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, pp. 199–200.

2. Slab with figure of *Ṯṭi* (). 1161

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·73 m. *h.*, 0·36 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1895.

This slab bears a finely carved, low relief figure of the lady Tjetji who is shown wearing a long, tightly fitting dress and a heavy wig.

In B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 19, Giza is given as the source of this piece; so too Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67. Confirmatory information for this provenance is wanting.

Preservation. Good. There is no colour.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 29; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67.

3. Slab from a mastaba. 430

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·43 m. *h.*, 1·38 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth–Fifth Dynasty.

Presented by the Earl of Bute, 1767.

This slab, which is carved in good, low relief, contains the lowest register and part of the register above from a wall exhibiting scenes of offering and the preparation of sacrifices. The bottom register contains representations of the ritual slaying and dismemberment of four oxen. Above is the lower half of a register which contained figures of offering-bearers. In front of each figure is a raised panel where the name of the person shown should have been carved in low relief. Three names only have been scratched roughly on panels 1, 2, and 6: *Nfr-iḥy* (?) (), *Ḥ3w* (), and *Ỉti-śn* ().

Preservation. Good, apart from a very few slightly damaged areas.

Bibliography. *H.T.* VI, pl. 16; *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 22.

PLATE V

Fragments from the tomb of *K3(·i)-tp* ()

In addition to the three slabs described below the British Museum possesses three other pieces from the tomb of Kaitep: 1181, a seated pair-statue of Kaitep and his wife Hetepheres, cf. B.M. *Guide to the Egyptian Collections* (1930), p. 260 and fig. 143: for texts see *H.T.* VI, pl. 19: 27339, an uninscribed limestone offering-stand, and 27340, a similar offering-stand inscribed with the titles and name *ḥm-nṯr Ḫwfw wʿb nśw K3(·i)-tp*. In B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 6, Giza is given as the site of the tomb. In *H.T.* I[1], p. 7, it is vaguely located in 'the necropolis of Memphis'. Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 203, has 'probably from Saqqara'. No precise information is available, but in view of the fact that Kaitep was a *ḥm-nṯr Ḫwfw* it is probable that his tomb was at Giza.

1. Slab of *K3(·i)-tp*. 1173

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza (?).

Dimensions. 0·28 m. *h.*, 0·68 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1896.

This block preserves part of a text which included a list of feasts on the days on which offerings were to be made to Kaitep. On the left-hand side is a representation of Kaitep, seated. The whole is carved in good, sunk relief.

Preservation. Good. No colour is preserved.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 9; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 203.

2. Slab of *Kꜣ(·i)-tp*. 1174

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza (?).

Dimensions. 0·51 m. *h.*, 0·85 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1896.

The upper part of a false door with incomplete texts and representations in good, sunk relief. The central panel was no doubt intended to hold a representation of the deceased, seated at an offering-table; the names of some of the standard offerings have been inscribed. On the left is a standing figure of the *kꜣ*-servant *Ỉḫw* () offering a vessel; on the right, a similar figure of the steward and *kꜣ*-servant *Śn-nw* () offering incense. The texts at the bottom preserve one complete offering-formula and the beginning of a further standard offering-formula.

Preservation. Good; no colour.

Bibliography. H.T. I[1], pl. 9; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 203.

3. False door of *Kꜣ(·i)-tp*. 1288

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza (?).

Dimensions. 1·16 m. *h.*, 0·88 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1896.

The lower part of a false door with five vertical lines of text on the central and four side-panels, containing the name and titles of Kaitep. On the outer panels on both sides are representations of the deceased supporting himself on his staff. The whole, which is carved in fair, sunk relief, is unfinished; as is demonstrated in particular by some of the signs on the central panel which are not fully cut and also by the figures. Perhaps the panel 1174 was placed originally above this piece.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. H.T. I[1], pl. 9; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 203.

PLATE VI

False door from the tomb of *Ṯṯi* (). 157A

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. 2·34 m. *h.*, 1·77 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased in 1834 at the sale of the Salt collection.

Above the door are two palace-façade representations between which is a panel bearing a scene in which Tjetji and his wife *Dbt* () are shown seated on either side of an offering-table; the names of standard food- and drink-offerings are written above and below the table. Underneath is part of a single line of text containing the titles and names of Tjetji and Debet. Only the lower parts of the principal side-panels of the door are preserved; they are occupied by standing figures of the two deceased persons. On the left is Tjetji shown wearing full dress with leopard-skin robe, attended by three children; at the top his grandson *Ptḥ-wśr* (), below, his son, *Wꜣš-Ḫꜥf-rꜥ* () and, clutching Tjetji's staff, his eldest son, *Wr-ir·n(·i)* (). On the right Debet is shown accompanied by two boys and three women: in front, her son (?) *zꜣ·f* (. ) and her grandson *Ṯṯi-nḏś* (); behind are two daughters, both called *Nfrt-ḥꜣ-Ḫꜥf-rꜥ* (),

and a granddaughter *Wṯzt-kꜣw* (). The whole doorway is carved in very fine, sunk relief with good modelling of the figures, careful forms for the hieroglyphs and fine detail.

Preservation. The surface is much worn and very pitted with small holes; there is some surface deterioration due to salting. Some traces of paint remain: part of the palace-façade detail is picked out in black and red on the right and left at the top; the colours are especially well preserved on the left; the cross-pieces are painted black with red on the intervening surfaces; the wigs of the figures in the top panel retain some black, and there are traces of red on a number of the meat-offerings and on the sliced loaves on the offering-table.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 7; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

PLATE VII

False door from the tomb of *Ṯṯi.* 157B

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. 2·21 m. *h.*, 2·09 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased in 1834 at the sale of the Salt collection.

At the top, two representations of the palace-façade flank a panel bearing seated figures of Tjetji and Debet on either side of an offering-table with the names of conventional offerings written above and below the table. Underneath is a single line of text containing the names and titles of the deceased and his wife. The doorway proper consists of a drum bearing the name and titles of Tjetji and two jambs bearing standing figures of Tjetji and Debet as on 157A; in the case of the present monument, however, texts are preserved above the figures giving the full titularies of Tjetji and Debet. On the left jamb Tjetji is shown, dressed less formally than on 157A, accompanied by three boys: his eldest son Werirny, his son Wash-Khafra, and his grandson Ptaḥwoser. Only the upper half of the right jamb is preserved; below the six lines of text giving her titles is the top of a figure of Debet who is accompanied by one daughter, Nefret-ḥa-Khafra. On the outer sides of the jambs are sloping panels bearing representations of tall offering-stands. The quality of the carving is as good as that of the companion piece 157A.

Preservation. Mostly good; some salting has caused surface deterioration on the figure of Tjetji and on parts of the inscriptions. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 6; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

PLATE VIII

1. Jamb from the tomb of *Ṯṯi.* 157C

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. 2·40 m. *h.*, 0·17 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased in 1834 at the sale of the Salt collection.

A single line of hieroglyphs, cut in careful sunk relief with few details, records the erection of a monument by Tjetji to the memory of his parents.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 5; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

2. False door of *Wḏ-kꜣ·(i)-ꜥnḫ·(i)* (). 1223

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Dahshur.

Dimensions. 1·18 m. *h.*, 0·87 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth–Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1897.

The upper part of this monument consists of a raised panel with two smaller side-panels set back, all three being carved in very fine, low relief. On the central panel there is a representation of the deceased seated before an offering-table, above and below which are lists of conventional offerings. On the left side-panel is a representational palace-façade above which the deceased is described as 'son of *Ḫnt* ()'. Khenet is shown as the wife of *Nśw-nfr* in the latter's tomb at Giza, in which Wedjkaiꜥankhi is also shown, cf. Junker, *Gîza* III, 117 and fig. 28. On the right side-panel are five small registers with finely carved piles of food-offerings. The lower part of the monument preserves the top half of the false door; there are single lines of text on the lintel and drum with a short offering-formula and the name of the deceased. Each jamb bears two lines of text giving his titles.

Preservation. There has been much surface disintegration through the action of salt. The semicircular cut on the left jamb is probably ancient and structural. No colour remains.

Bibliography. H.T. I[1], pl. 15; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 239; also note GARDINER, *Tomb of Amenemhet*, p. 84; Fischer, *JAOS* 74, 28 (identifying Wedjkaiꜥankhi as Nesunefer's son).

3. Slab of *Rwd-k(ꜣ·i)* (). 1269

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·12 m. *h.*, 0·66 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1897.

This slab bears a single line of text, carved in fair sunk relief, containing the titles and name of Rudjkai who was an official of the Pyramid of Chephren.

B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), pp. 7, 8, gives Giza as the origin of this piece and of its companion, 1268; so too Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67. *H.T.* I[1], p. 10, has 'From the necropolis of Memphis'. Confirmation of provenance is wanting, but the connexion of the deceased with the Pyramid of Chephren makes Giza the most likely place.

Preservation. Fair. No colour remains.

Bibliography. H.T. I[1], pl. 20; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67.

4. Door-drum of *Rwḏ-k(ꜣ·i)*. 1268

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·24 m. *h.*, 1·16 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1897.

The block bears a text, cut in fair, sunk relief, giving the titles and dignities of Rudjkai. It is arranged in short vertical lines without dividers. For a note on provenance see 1269.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. H.T. I[1], pl. 20; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67.

PLATE IX

1. False door of *Ḥnw* (). 1272

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza (?).

Dimensions. 1·75 m. *h.*, 1·10 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1898.

In *H.T.* I[1], p. 7 the tomb of Khenu is located in 'the necropolis of Memphis'; B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 10, more precisely says 'From Gîzah', and is followed by Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66. Confirmation of provenance is wanting, but Giza is probable because Khenu was an Inspector of the Priests of Mycerinus.

The upper part of the false door, including the cornice, is lost; at the top of what is preserved is the greater part of a panel bearing figures of the deceased and his wife seated on either side of an offering-table. Below this panel is the lintel of the actual false doorway with two lines of text containing the titles of Khenu; the left end of this lintel has a seated figure of Khenu. His titles are also inscribed on the right and left inner jambs of the door; the outer jambs carry standard offering-texts, that on the right jamb including a list of feast-days. The inner and outer jambs have at the bottoms standing figures of Khenu.

The whole doorway is carved in good quality low relief; for false doors sunk relief is regular.

Preservation. Much of the top and bottom of the stela is lost and there has also been some loss along the lines where the stela was cut into smaller pieces for transport. What remains is in moderate condition only; the surface is much rubbed and there has been additional surface disintegration through the action of salt. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 8; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

2. Offering-table of *Kꜣ(·i)-nfr* (). 1345

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Dahshur.

Dimensions. 0·34 m. *h.*, 1·02 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1901.

This offering-slab was originally placed at the foot of the stela 1324 (Plate X); it was discovered in this position by de Morgan, cf. *Fouilles à Dahchour*, II, p. 23 with fig. 54 and pl. XXVI.

The slab bears the raised outline of a reed offering-mat with a loaf placed upon it (); the representational offering-mat carries a text, carved in fair, sunk relief, which dedicates the whole offering-table to Kainefer; the dedication is by Kainefer's son, also called Kainefer.

Preservation. Poor; there has been much weathering of the surface and further disintegration through the action of salt. No colour is preserved.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 5; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 237.

PLATE X

1. Stela of *Kȝ(·i)-nfr*. 1324

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Dahshur.

Dimensions. 2·58 m. *h.*, 1·16 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1901.

The mastaba-niche in which this stela was discovered with the offering-table 1345 contained also two side-panels with representations of Khunesu, Kainefer's wife, and a panel set above the main stela. The whereabouts of these three additional panels is not now known. For the niche as it was excavated, see de Morgan, *Fouilles à Dahchour*, II, pl. XXVI.

The figures and texts on the stela are finely carved, the figures being in low relief and the texts in sunk relief, apart from those accompanying the figures of Kaiwaʿeb. The stela has no cornice, its place having been taken by the panel mentioned above. The texts it bears commemorate the Prince, Kainefer, son of King Snofru, and they are mostly concerned with his titles and dignities. The lintel and drum carry short texts with brief titles, and the full list of Kainefer's honours is reserved for the upper parts of the two panels on either side of the false doorway; each panel has six lines of text. The lower parts of these panels are divided into two registers. Contrary to the regular practice, there are no representations of Kainefer himself; on both sides there are large figures of his eldest son *Kȝ(·i)-wʿb* (), dressed in official uniform and carrying a sceptre and a staff. On the left Kaiwaʿeb is shown accompanied by 'his son' (i.e. probably Kainefer's son), *Kȝ(·i)-nfr* (), possibly the man who dedicated the offering-table 1345; on the right he is accompanied by *Ptḥ-špśi* (), who is not named as a son. The bottom register on each side is occupied by three figures of men, all possibly sons or other relatives of Kainefer, and all presumably bearing offerings (although this is now certain in only one case): on the left, *Kȝ(·i)-wʿb* (), *Ỉṯi* (), and *Ỉiwi* (); on the right, *Dwȝ·t(w)-Śnfrw* () *Ḥʿ·f-Śnfrw* () and *Bȝ·f-Śnfrw* ().

Preservation. The surface is much weathered (apparently so when discovered, as reference to de Morgan, *Fouilles à Dahchour*, II, pl. XXVI shows), and further deterioration has more recently occurred through the action of salt. The stela was cut into several pieces for ease of transport and considerable portions have been lost at the cuts, especially in the centre, where, happily, no text or representation has perished. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 4; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 237.

2. Block from the tomb of *Nfr-Mȝʿt* (). 1510

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Meydum.

Dimensions. 0·53 m. *h.*, 0·43 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Presented by the Egyptian Research Account, 1910.

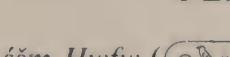
This fragment of text from a façade-inscription comes from the tomb of Nefermaʿat, a son of King Snofru, at Meydum; it comes more precisely from that part of the tomb assigned to his wife *Ỉtt* (), but the titles preserved belong to Nefermaʿat himself. The signs are finely incised and they were originally filled with

coloured inlay, of composition or thick paint. Small fragments of the inlay still in position enable us to assign colours as follows: , cobra-heads, red, the rest black; , black;  yellow, with black lines on the wings.

Preservation. Good, apart from the loss of much of the inlay.

Bibliography. *H.T.* VI, pl. 18; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* IV, p. 93.

PLATE XI

1. False door of *Nfr-śšm-Ḫwfw* (). 1282

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza (?).

Dimensions. 1. 30 m. *h.*, 1·02 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1898.

In *H.T.* I[1], p. 8, the provenance of this stela is given as 'the necropolis of Memphis'. B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), pp. 6–7 and Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66, give Giza. No confirmation is available, but Giza is probable in view of the name of the owner and of his royal office (he was a royal scribe of the accounts).

At the top, the lintel carries a conventional offering-text in favour of the deceased (here called *Šši* ), and below it there is a panel with representations of Neferseshemkhufu and of his wife, *Ḫntt-k3(·i)* (), each seated behind an offering-table. A single line of text with titles separates the upper panel from two lower panels which flank the false door. These latter panels bear representations of Neferseshemkhufu and his wife: on the left Neferseshemkhufu is shown standing and holding the sceptre and staff of office, accompanied by a child, his son *3bdw* (); on the right Khentetkai is shown with her daughter *Nb-ḥzt* (), who holds a lotus-flower. The whole is carved in good sunk relief.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 15; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

2. Slab with the name of the tomb of Shepseskaf. 1234

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* South Saqqara (?).

Dimensions. 0·15 m. *h.*, 0·47 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased in 1897.

This slab bears a single line of text, carved in fair sunk relief, containing the name of the 'Pyramid' of King Shepseskaf—the *Mastabat Fara'ūn.* It is probable that it comes from the tomb of an official whose duties included some connected with the tomb of Shepseskaf and that it was located in South Saqqara near the *Mastabat Fara'ūn.*

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. Nil.

PLATE XII

1. Slab from a tomb. 1186

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Not known.

Dimensions. 0·42 m. *h.*, 0·59 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty (?).

Purchased in 1894.

The scene, which is carved in good, low relief, and which is flanked by lines of text in sunk relief concerned with the proper treatment of the tomb, consists of a representation of the deceased seated with his wife, receiving offerings from relatives and others. The names of the two principal characters are lost. In front of them are shown a man, whose name is missing, offering a loaf of bread, and a woman with a similar offering; she is named 'his daughter' *Zꜣt-mrt* (). Below this couple a further couple is shown: the son of the deceased, *Mrrw* () and his wife *Śnt* (). Underneath the representation of the deceased and his wife are figures of three further people: *Knb* or *K(ꜣ·i)-nb* (), holding a bouquet, *Ỉnṯr* (?) (), holding a bouquet and a duck, and *Prt-k(ꜣ)* () who kneels making a presentation of loaves. In front of the last is a short text: 'Invocation-offering for (my) father'.

Preservation. Poor, there is much surface disintegration through the action of salt. No colour survives.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 43.

2. Slab from the Mastaba of *Ny-ibw-nśw* (). 1267

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Denderah.

Dimensions. 0·76 m. *h.*, 0·50 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1898.

This slab was found by Petrie in the tomb of Ny-ibunesu, at Denderah; it was placed in the innermost recess of the false door, above the slab 1166; there were no other texts or representations, cf. Petrie, *Dendereh*, pl. 2. The date of the tomb is by no means certain; it could be earlier than the Fourth Dynasty, but would then be an almost isolated example of very early tomb-sculpture from the necropolis of Denderah.

The slab bears a figure in strong, well-moulded low relief of Ny-ibunesu, shown wearing full official dress including a leopard-skin kilt. In front is a line of text with his name and titles.

Preservation. Good. The hole that pierces the slab in front of the face was there when the tomb was discovered, see Petrie, loc. cit. There are remains of black paint on the wig and on the armlet of the pendant arm and of red paint on the band across the chest.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 3; Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* V, p. 110.

3. Slab from the tomb of *Ny-ibw-nśw*. 1266

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Denderah.

Dimensions. 0·47 m. *h.*, 0·47 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1898.

This slab was originally placed below 1267. It is carved in good, but rather heavy, low relief with a representation of a palace-façade above which are the titles and name of Ny-ibunesu.

Presentation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 3; Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* V, p. 110.

PLATE XIII

1. Panel of *Ḥzi* (). 1212

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·29 m. *h.*, 0·44 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty (?).

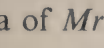
Purchased 1897.

B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 2, gives Giza as the provenance of this panel; *H.T.* I[1], p. 10, gives Saqqara (followed by Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 202—Giza given as a possible alternative). No precise information is available.

The panel bears a standard offering-text carved in good, low relief, on behalf of Ḥesy who is named with no titles. The text is arranged in eight lines with no dividers.

Preservation. Good. No colour survives.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 21; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 202.

2. Stela of *Mrt-it·ś* (). 1228

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 1·24 m. *h.*, 0·45 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1897.

B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 4, describes the owner of this stela as 'Queen' and gives Giza as the provenance (followed by Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66). There is, however, no internal evidence to identify the Meretites of this stela with any of the ladies so named who were members of the royal house during the Fourth Dynasty. *H.T.* I[1], p. 7, more generally describes the piece as coming 'from the necropolis of Memphis'. The rather yellowish, friable limestone of which the piece is made is like that found locally at Giza and this fact may help us to assign it with a little more confidence to that site. No other precise evidence is available.

The top panel shows Meretites seated behind an offering-table with the names of offerings written below and her name above. A single line of text underneath describes her as 'the one revered by her husband'. The panels on either side of the false door have two registers. The upper in each case carries a representation of Meretites; below, on the left is a figure of her daughter *Zšzšt* () and, on the right, a figure of her daughter *Ḥtp-ḥr·ś* (). The whole is carved in fair sunk relief.

Preservation. Fair. The surface is blotched with small fungoid patches. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 8; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

3. Panel from the tomb of *Šri* (). 1192

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Saqqara.

Dimensions. 1·43 m. *h.*, 0·51 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1897.

The tomb of Shery is interesting because its inscriptions mention the shadowy Second Dynasty King Sened whose mortuary service, from the evidence of this tomb, seems to have continued into the Fourth Dynasty. For other blocks from the tomb, see the Bibliography below.

This panel bears two representations of Shery: in the upper, he is shown stepping forward; in the lower, he is seated and holds a staff of office. The panel, complete apart from the top, originally formed, probably, the reveal of a doorway. It is carved in good low relief.

Preservation. Poor; the surface is much weathered and is flaking through the action of salt. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 3; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, pp. 101–2.

PLATE XIV

Stela of *Ỉ(w)fi* () and his wife *Wnnt* (). 130

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. 0·91 m. *h.*, 0·71 m. *w.* (at bottom). *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased at the sale of the Salt collection, 1835.

On the the upper panel Iufi and Wenenet are represented seated on either side of an offering-table; above is a line of text, now much damaged, giving their names and titles. The lower part of the monument takes the form of a false door. At each side there are scenes: on the left the two principal personages are shown attended by a son *Ny-św-rdi* () and a daughter *Nfr-ḥtp-Ḥwt-ḥr* (); in a smaller register below are figures of four offering-bearers: *Zzwt* (), a woman, *ʿpr·ś* (), a woman, *Ṯnti* (), a man and a boy whose name is written ; beneath the there are marks that suggest a possible ; but they are probably not true traces because they are so faint compared with the strong relief of the preceding signs. On the right of the false doorway there is a similar scene; the deceased couple are here accompanied by two boys, one being unnamed, the other being *Ỉnp* (). In the damaged lower register there are smaller figures of three female offering-bearers: *Ỉnwt* (?) (), *Mrrt* (), and *Špśt* . . . (?) (): there is room for a fourth figure, now completely lost. The piece is carved throughout in low relief of moderate quality. In places it is unfinished in detail and in the modelling of forms; the background surface is pitted with small holes and left rough.

Preservation. Fair; the surface is rubbed in some places and there are a few spots affected by salt. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 14; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

PLATE XV

Sculptures from the tomb of *ʿnḫ-ḥr·f* ()

The pieces reproduced on this plate are those listed in B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 15, as coming from the tomb of ʿAnkh-ḥaf (with the exception of 538 which in fact comes from the Late Period tomb of Waḥibrēʿemakhet, see *Guide*, p. 237). The same provenance can be claimed only in the case of those pieces that carry the name of ʿAnkh-ḥaf, but the group has been kept together here because of the long established association. They were all acquired from the Salt collection, but not all at the same time. The various pieces are treated below numerically.

1. 527A

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. 1·00 m. *h.*, 0·46 m. *w.* in middle. *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1834.

The arrangement of the pieces as shown is arbitrary. At the top is an architrave inscribed, in two lines, with a standard offering-text. Below is a panel with representations of ʿAnkh-ḥaf and his wife *Nfrt-śḏmt* () seated on either side of an offering-table; above the table are inscribed the names of standard offerings. Underneath is a further, smaller architrave inscribed with ʿAnkh-ḥaf's name and dignities, and an inscribed drum. The whole is carved in good, well-cut, sunk relief.

Preservation. Fair; there is some flaking of the surface because of salt. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 18; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

2. 527B

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. 0·60 m. *h.*, 0·40 m. *w.*, 0·15 m. deep. *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1834.

On the front face there are standing figures of ʿAnkh-ḥaf and his wife, with their names inscribed above; on the side is a figure of ʿAnkh-ḥaf's son *Nṯr-wśr* (). The piece is carved in good, sunk relief.

Preservation. Fair; the surface is somewhat affected by salt. No colour remains.

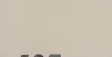
Bibliography. See 527A, above.

3. 529

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. 0·44 m. *h.*, 0·28 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1835.

Two offering-bearers are represented in fair, sunk relief: the first carries a censer and is named *Kꜣpi* (); the second carries strips of linen and is called *Wr*(?)-*Ḥʿpy* ().

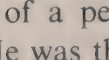
Preservation and *Bibliography.* See 527A.

4. 530

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. 0·48 m. *h.*, 0·27 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1835.

This block carries a representation of a person named *Ḫnty-kꜣ*(*·i*) ?(), pouring a libation on to a tall altar. He was the son of the principal figure in the scene to which this block originally belonged. The sunk relief is of fair quality.

Preservation. Poor; there has been much surface flaking through the action of salt.

Bibliography. See 527A.

5. 532

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. 0·28 m. *h.*, 0·28 m. *w.*, 0·13 m. *deep.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1835.

One face bears a representation of part of the body of an offering-bearer and of two libation-vases; the other face shows a tall offering-table and the lower part of another. The whole is carved in fair, sunk relief.

Preservation. Fair. No colour remains.

Bibliography. B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 15.

6. 533 and 534

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. (533) 0·59 m. *h.*, 0·13 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.
(534) 0·41 m. *h.*, 0·13 m. *w.*

Purchased 1835.

Both blocks, which are carved in fair, sunk relief, have representations of tall offering-tables.

Preservation and *Bibliography.* See 532.

7. 535

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. 0·26 m. *thick*, 0·55 m. *w.* *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased 1835.

Drum from a doorway with two lines of text containing a short offering-formula and a small representation of ʿAnkh-ḥaf, seated. Fair, sunk relief.

Preservation. Poor; much surface flaking through the action of salt.

Bibliography. See 527A.

PLATE XVI

Blocks from the tomb of *R-mw* (). 528

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza.

Dimensions. 1·42 m. *h.*, 0·68 m. *w.* (as mounted). *Date.* Fourth Dynasty.

Purchased at the sale of the Salt collection, 1835.

At the top is a small architrave with the names of Romu and his wife *Ṯntt* (); below is a panel bearing a conventional representation of the two personages seated on either side of an offering-table with the names of the regular offerings inscribed above and below it. At the bottom are two side-panels; on the left, is a figure of Romu who is shown accompanied by one of his sons *K(ꜣ·i)-ḫnt(·i)* (); on the right Tjentet is shown with her grandson *Nfr* (). The blocks are all carved in good, shallow, sunk relief.

Preservation. Fair; there is some flaking through the action of salt.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 17; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

PLATE XVII

False door and architrave of *Ptḥ-špśś* (). 682

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Saqqara.

Dimensions. As mounted, 3·66 m. *h.*, architrave, 4·17 m. *w.*, false door, 3·57 m. *w.*

Date. Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1897.

The architrave, which is carved in fine, detailed, sunk relief, contains five lines of text consisting of standard invocation-formulae to Osiris and Anubis. The false door consists of the false door proper with two lines of text on each side containing the titles of Ptaḥshepses, flanked on both sides by panelled walls carrying the biographical inscription of Ptaḥshepses in which he describes his birth in the time of Mycerinus, his marriage to *Ḫʿi-Mʾrt* (), a princess and daughter, probably, of Shepseskaf, and his career under four further kings, continuing down, probably, to Nyuserrēʿ of the Fifth Dynasty. All the texts on the false door are carved in good sunk relief, very sharply cut. On each side of the door is a long panel bearing representations of food-offerings, carved in fine low relief.

Preservation. The architrave is complete and in good condition. The false door is generally in good condition apart from a few small places where the surface is rubbed. The false door was painted a mottled pink to simulate granite and most of this colour remains. The hieroglyphs were painted green. On the side panels many of the vessels and parts of other objects were painted red; traces of green remain on some of the vegetables and floral offerings. No other colour can now be discerned. There is no colour on the architrave.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pls. 10–13; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 110; of the biographical part of the text there is a translation in Breasted, *Ancient Records*, I, pp. 115 f.

PLATE XVIII

Blocks from the tomb of *Ḫnm-ḥtp* ()

1. Panel. 1166

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Saqqara.

Dimensions. 0·63 m. *h.*, 0·73 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1895.

This panel, which is carved in good, shallow, sunk relief, shows Khnumḥotpe seated before an offering-table loaded with conventionalized sliced loaves of bread; he is represented wearing official dress with leopard-skin. To the right and below the offering-table is an enumeration of funerary offerings. Above are the titles and name of Khnumḥotpe. Near the top is a single red line (dotted in the copy).

Preservation. Good. Much colour still remains: the flesh of the principal figure is coloured red, the wig black, the leopard-skin yellow; the chair is yellow, the sliced loaves alternately yellow and black. Most of the signs are without colour but a few show traces of having been blue completely;  has a green top and dark blue bottom; the wig of  is black.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 26; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 166.

2. False door. 1143

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Saqqara.

Dimensions. 1·06 m. *h.*, 0·96 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1893.

This block is the upper part only of the false door of Khnumḥotpe. It is carved in very fine low relief with much good detail in the hieroglyphs. The two lines of text on the lintel contain a standard invocation-formula; the texts on the jambs and drum contain the titles and dignities of Khnumḥotpe.

Preservation. The left and right upper corners have suffered some damage and a number of signs are slightly damaged. Otherwise the state is good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. See 1166 above.

PLATE XIX

False door of *Ỉzi-ꜥnḫ* (). 1383

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 3·16 m. *h.*, 1·62 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1907.

B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 18–19, and *H.T.* I[1], p. 10, give Saqqara as the origin of this piece and are followed by Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 199. Confirmation of this provenance is, however, wanting.

The false door is of the large type characteristic of the later Old Kingdom, with heavy *cavetto*-cornice and torus-moulding. The inscribed area is contained within the torus-moulding. At the top the architrave carries three lines with a standard invocation-text and a small representation of Isi-ꜥankh seated behind an offering-table. This scene is repeated in the panel below. The lintel of the doorway proper contains Isi-ꜥankh's titles and a small representation of himself, seated and holding a staff; the large outer and smaller inner jambs of the door carry offering-texts of the usual kind, embodying long lists of Isi-ꜥankh's titles and dignities. The texts on the right-hand side mirror those on the left. At the bottom of each jamb is a standing figure of the deceased. All the texts are cut in fine, sharp, sunk relief with much individual detail in the signs; the representations of Isi-ꜥankh are carved in fine, shallow, low relief.

Preservation. Unfortunately, this stela has suffered much from the action of salt and the whole surface is affected by flaking. Traces of red colour on the lower part suggest that the whole stela was originally painted to simulate granite. The only other traces of paint remaining are found on the wigs of the standing figures, which were black, and on the collars of the same figures which seem to have been green, black, and possibly blue.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 24; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 199; for a photograph see *Guide to the Egyptian Collections* (1930), p. 251.

PLATE XX

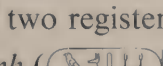
1. Fragment of a relief. 872

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·30 m. *h.*, 0·22 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1891.

No information is available to help to establish the provenance of this piece. On the ground of style it should perhaps be assigned to Saqqara.

Parts of two registers from a tomb-scene are preserved: the upper register shows *Wśr-kꜣ·f-ꜥnḫ* (), a son of the deceased (?), squatting before a low offering-table. In the lower register *Ḫnt(t)-kꜣw·ś* (), a daughter of the deceased (?), is shown in a similar position before an offering-table. There are traces of another female figure. The hieroglyphs are incised; the remainder of the scene is in good low relief.

Preservation. Good. There are considerable remains of red paint on the figure of the boy and traces of yellow on that of the girl. There is a little green paint on the right-hand edge and there are traces of decomposed pigment (now black) in the signs.

Bibliography. Nil.

2. Small false door of *Rꜥ-nfr* (). 1011

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza (?).

Dimensions. 0·18 m. *h.*, 0·25 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty (?).

Presented by the Rev. G. J. Chester, 1886.

The lintel and drum of this diminutive false door are inscribed with the name and titles of Ranefer in fair, sunk relief. The donor described it as having come from Giza (cf. B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 27), but further information is wanting.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 27.

3. False door of *Śn-nw* (). 1136

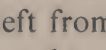
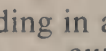
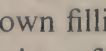
Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·86 m. *h.*, 0·58 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1893.

B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 25, gives Giza as the provenance of this piece and is followed by Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67; *H.T.* I[1], p. 11, says nothing. No further information is available.

The stela is carved in poor, sunk relief with conventional texts and representations. At the top is a single line of text giving a shortened offering-formula which is continued in a further line beneath the three panels containing representations. The central panel has figures of Sennu and his wife *Ỉnttś* () seated on either side of an offering-table above which their names and titles are inscribed. The panels on the left and right have scenes of relatives making offerings: on the left, his son *Ḥm-kꜣ* () (unless this is a title) brings strips of cloth, and *Ỉni-ꜥnḫ* (),

possibly another son, brings a jug in a bowl and a duck; on the right, his son *Ptḥ-špśś* () is shown offering incense, and his daughter (?) *Nfrt* () brings a duck. The lower part of the stela has larger figures of Sennu and Tjentets on either side of the doorway and there are smaller scenes on the outer jambs: on the left from bottom to top, *Nb-ḥḏw* (?) () is shown bringing a haunch, his daughter *ꜣbdwt* () bringing a duck, and his daughter *Nfrt-śḏmt* () standing in attendance. On the right, at the bottom, *Ḫnw* (), possibly a son, is shown filling a pot; in the middle five jars of oil are shown; at the top is a representation of his daughter *Ḫnwt* (), bringing a duck.

Preservation. Fair. There are traces of red on the principal figure of Sennu.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 27; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67.

PLATE XXI

1. Architrave of *Ny-kꜣ(·i)-ʿnḫ* (). 1275

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Saqqara.
Dimensions. 0·44 m. *h.*, 3·58 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.
Purchased 1898.

This architrave comes from the tomb of Nykaiʿankh, a high priestly official connected with the Sun-temples of Userkaf and Nyuserrēʿ, originally excavated by Mariette, see *Mastabas* D. 48. It is carved in very fine, sharp-cut, sunk relief with much detail in the individual hieroglyphs. The bulk of the surface is occupied by two lines of text containing the standard formula for the receipt of offerings by *ḥtp-di-nśw*. At the left-hand end is a representation of Nykaiʿankh, seated and holding a staff.

Preservation. There is a large fracture towards the left end, and along this break and along the breaks between the various blocks making up the architrave (which was cut into convenient pieces for transport) some damage to signs has occurred. The surface at the right-hand end has suffered some flaking due to the action of salt. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 28; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 165.

2. Architrave of *Wꜣš-Ptḥ* (). 1278

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Saqqara.
Dimensions. 0·37 m. *h.*, 1·72 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.
Purchased 1898.

The tomb of Washptaḥ was discovered by Mariette and the texts were published in *Mastabas*, pp. 267 f. The principal stela with architrave above is published in drawings, op. cit., pp. 268–71; the text on the architrave corresponds precisely with such as is still preserved on B.M. 1278, but it is reproduced running from left to right, whereas the text on 1278 runs from right to left. Furthermore, the measurements given by Mariette do not correspond with those of 1278. Mariette gives the width of the false door as 1·84 m. and the architrave, as shown, must be wider, perhaps about 2·10 m. The measurement for the false door is confirmed by that given by Mogensen, *Inscr. Hiero. du Musée National de Copenhague*, p. 7, where 1·80 m. is given. B.M. 1278 is 1·72 m. wide and, although part of the right end is

missing, the loss can hardly amount to nearly 0·40 m. Yet it seems hard to believe that the two architraves are not one and the same piece. Between the time when Mariette copied it and its arrival in the British Museum, the architrave also lost its top line of text. Reference to Mogensen, op. cit., shows that the texts are reproduced in reverse order in Mariette, loc. cit.

The remaining four lines of text form part of a regular offering-formula containing Washptaḥ's titles and dignities. On the left is a representation of the deceased, seated behind an offering-table piled with half-loaves of bread. Above is shown another, smaller, offering-stand with jugs and a pot. The whole is carved in good, plain, sunk relief.

Preservation. Apart from the loss of the top line already mentioned and the right-hand end of the whole, the condition is good. There are various blemishes in the surface which, in antiquity, were made good with plaster, some of which has now fallen out, taking signs or parts of signs with it. Such a loss occurs after *Mrt* in the last line; the second  of *mrrw* later in the same line is carved on plaster.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 10; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 106.

3. False door. 531

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Giza (?).

Dimensions. 0·65 m. *h.*, 0·49 m. *w.* at top. *Date.* Fourth or Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased at the sale of the Salt collection, 1835.

The provenance of this piece is known as Giza only from the information provided by the previous owner. No precise details are available.

At the top is an inscribed architrave and a scene of the deceased and his wife seated before an offering-table; to the right there are two kneeling figures. The architrave-text is a short offering-formula; there are no other texts. Below is a small false door; the left jamb bears a figure of the deceased and the right a figure of his wife. There are no texts. The figures are all carved in fair, low relief; the inscription on the architrave is incised.

Preservation. Poor; there has been much surface deterioration through the action of salt. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 21; B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), pp. 15–16.

4. Slab from the tomb of *Mtt* (). 1185

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Not known.

Dimensions. 0·65 m. *h.*, 0·38 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1894.

The deep-cut relief of only moderate quality gives this piece a provincial appearance. It bears a representation of the owner of the tomb walking forward and holding a staff in one hand and a folded cloth in the other. A single line of text in front of the figure and another behind it give the titles and name of the deceased; the titles, which are unusual, are paralleled in the tomb of *Ỉtwś* at Saqqara, cf. *Urk.* I, p. 191; they indicate that Metet was an overseer of metal-workers and craftsmen, apparently, but their precise meaning is uncertain. A second line of text in front of the figure faces in the other direction and undoubtedly belonged to another figure of

Metet, facing to the left. Above are parts of three lines of text containing a conventional prayer for the dead man that he may walk on the ways of the blessed and receive offerings on the regular feast-days.

Preservation. Good. No colour is preserved.

Bibliography. *H.T.* 1[1], pl. 28; B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 12.

5. Slab from the tomb of *Kꜣi* (). 65952

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·12 m. *h.*, 0·45 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1959.

This small slab contains a single line of text in good, incised signs, containing the name and titles of Kai. The owner of Tomb D. 19 in Mariette, *Mastabas*, is a vizir named Kai; he is a *wr 10 Šmʿw* and, in one place, he is also given the title *nzty ḫntt*, cf. *Mastabas*, p. 230 (upper text on the left, last line). Both these titles are held by the Kai of this slab, but this correspondence is not sufficient to establish more than a probable identity between the two personages.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. Nil.

PLATE XXII

1. Tomb-fragment. 65951

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·28 m. *h.*, 0·28 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1959.

Parts of three lines of good, incised hieroglyphs contain the titles and dignities of a high official; one of the titles makes him Controller of Secrets of the Pyramid (?) of Nyuserrēʿ.

Preservation. There has been considerable surface weathering at the top of the piece, but no signs are completely lost. The surface is now firm. No colour remains.

Bibliography. Nil.

2. Offering-table of *Ḥꜣb-nśw* (?) . 65955

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·17 m. *h.*, 0·27 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1959.

A simple offering-table with two deep depressions in the front for offerings and a shallow depressed panel behind. The texts, which are in fair, incised signs, contain a *ḥtp-di-nśw* formula on behalf of an official concerned with the Sun-Temple and the Pyramid of Userkaf. The reading of his name, which is written both  and  is uncertain, possibly *Ḥꜣb-nśw*.

Preservation. Fair; there has been some surface disintegration in the depressions. No colour remains.

Bibliography. Nil.

3. Offering-table of *Ny-imꜣt* (). 65953

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·23 m. *h.*, 0·43 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1959.

Simple, rectangular offering-table with two shallow depressions for the receipt of offerings. The text around the edge, which is cut in a rough manner, contains a simple *ḥtp-di-nśw* formula for Ny-imat, an official connected with the Sun-temple and Pyramid of Nyuserrēʿ.

Preservation. Fair; the bottom left-hand corner has been broken off and replaced. No colour remains.

Bibliography. Nil.

PLATE XXIII

The pieces reproduced on this plate and on Plate XXIV all come from the same tomb. They were acquired by purchase in 1898. In B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 19, nos. 864–9 are described as coming from Giza and this provenance has been accepted by Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67. No confirmation of this provenance is, however, available. The blocks numbered 1270A–C have not previously been published. A number of the pieces join together, to produce a substantial part of one wall with part also of the side wall at right angles to it. The various pieces making up these parts of walls have been drawn separately, but mounted in their relative positions on Plate XXIII. Figs. 1 and 2 (on p. 24) give the plans of the blocks in the front and side walls with the numbering of the blocks. The measurements of the individual blocks are given below, before the descriptions of the two walls. The whole monument is of limestone and is to be dated probably to the Fifth or early Sixth Dynasty; the scenes throughout are carved in fair, low relief.

864. 0·41 m. *h.*, 0·45 m. *w.*
865. 0·41 m. *h.*, 0·75 m. *w.*
869. 0·38 m. *h.*, 1·12 m. *w.*
1270A. 0·40 m. *h.*, 0·65 m. *w.*, 0·15 m. *deep.*
1270B. 0·38 m. *h.*, 0·66 m. *w.*, 0·14 m. *deep.*
1270C. 0·20 m. *h.*, 0·58 m. *w.*

1. Front Wall.

The scene preserved on this wall consists of two registers. In the lower is a representation of butchery; the dismemberment of two bulls is shown, superintended by a *śḥd ḫm(w)-kꜣ* who stands on the left. Above the figures of the various men occupied in this dismemberment are short conversational texts of the kind regularly found with such scenes. In the upper register are figures of seven attendants and offering-bearers, the fifth of whom is a *śḏꜣwty-nṯr* and the sixth a *ḫry-ḥbt*.

2. Side Wall.

The greater part of this wall is occupied by a representation of the owner of the tomb and his wife; he is shown wearing a leopard-skin and holding a staff of office. A small lower register contains the figures of three offering-bearers who are shown bringing offerings of vessels, meat, and birds. There are no inscriptions.

Preservation. Poor; the stone is soft and the surfaces of the individual blocks have suffered much flaking through the action of salt. No colour is preserved.

1. Front wall

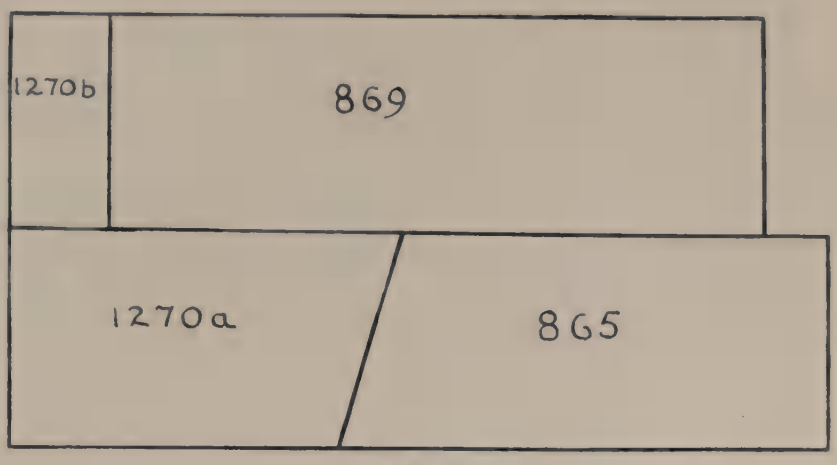


FIG. 1

2. Side wall

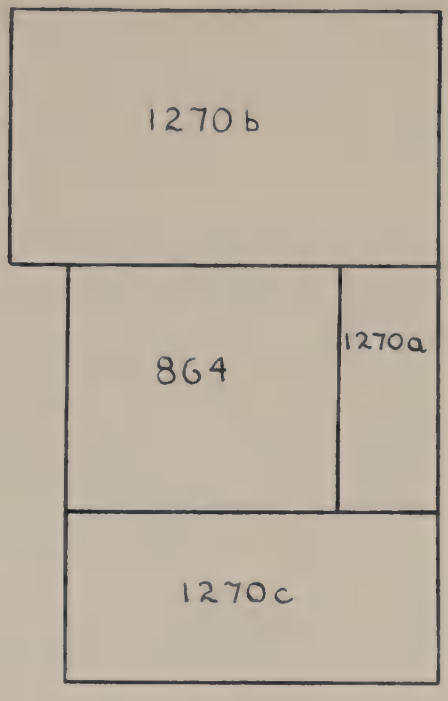


FIG. 2

Bibliography. *H.T.* VI, pl. 13 (864, 865), pl. 15 (869); PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67 (864, 865, 869). 1270B, C, unpublished. For 1270A and 865 see *Orientalia* 29, pp. 181–3 and pls. XLVI, XLVII.

PLATE XXIV

The three pieces reproduced on this plate come from the same tomb as those on Plate XXIII. 868 and 867 are parts of doorway reveals and probably belong to the same doorway. 866 is a slab that cannot be joined to any of the other pieces from the tomb. All were acquired in 1898 and are carved in fair, low relief.

1. 868.

Dimensions. 1·06 m. *h*., 0·42 m. *w*.

This part of a door-reveal preserves three small registers and part of a fourth. In each register is shown one sacrificial animal being urged on by an attendant;

the animals, in order from bottom to top, are a hyena, an ox, an oryx, and some other deer (?).

Preservation. Poor; there is much surface flaking due to salt. No colour is preserved.

Bibliography. *H.T.* VI, pl. 14; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67.

2. 867.

Dimensions. 1·58 m. *h.*, 0·40 m. *w.*

A further door-reveal, probably the companion of the last. It bears five small registers and the bottom of a sixth. The scenes represented are all connected with the funerary feast of the deceased owner of the tomb. In the bottom register a bull is shown being slaughtered and dismembered; in each of the registers above two offering-bearers are represented bearing conventional offerings of meat, birds, bread, wine, and fruit.

Preservation. Poor; there has been much surface flaking; if the drawing here reproduced is compared with that in *H.T.* VI, pl. 14, it will be seen that much of the surface has been lost since 1922.

Bibliography. See 868.

3. 866.

Dimensions. 0·40 m. *h.*, 1·35 m. *w.*

On this block the lower part only of a scene is preserved. The deceased owner of the tomb is represented seated before an offering-table and two attendants or priestly officials are shown making offerings to him; the one in front kneels and holds out two bowls, containing possibly some drink, or incense; the other stands, holding out a duck.

Preservation. Poor; cf. 868 and 867 above.

Bibliography. *H.T.* VI, pl. 13; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67.

PLATE XXV

1. Cone of *Ḫww* (or *Ḫw-wi*) (). 199

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·47 m. *h.*, 0·20 m. *w.* at base. *Date.* Fourth or Fifth Dynasty.

Acquired from the Sams collection, 1834.

B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 21, tentatively gives Giza as the provenance of this piece; *H.T.* I[1], p. 10, less definitely gives 'from the necropolis of Memphis'; Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66, gives Giza as probable. No confirmation of this provenance is available.

This roughly shaped cone bears on one side a single line of text cut in good incised signs, which gives the name and titles of the Overseer of Dragomans, Khuu.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 21; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

2. Fragment of an inscription. 992

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·35 m. *h.*, 0·21 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1879.

Giza was said to be the provenance of this piece when it was purchased and this provenance is given in B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 12. The accuracy of the information is not, however, verifiable.

The piece preserves parts of four lines of text cut in fair, low relief; they contain some of the titles of an unnamed person. The fragment possibly belonged to the inscription set above the representation of the owner of a tomb on one of the reveals of the entrance to the superstructure of the mastaba.

Preservation. The surface is worn in a few places but there is no flaking. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 21; B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 12.

3. Part of a scene from a tomb. 994

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·47 m. *h.*, 0·86 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1879.

Like 992 above, this piece was described as coming from Giza when it was purchased. There is no other evidence to support this provenance.

Parts of three registers carved in good, low relief are preserved. In the bottom register, on the right, is a scene of fishing with a drag-net from a boat; on the left are parts of a harvesting scene—three men are shown harvesting grain and two donkeys are being led away, their backs loaded with great sacks of grain. The centre register contains a scene in which young girls dance and boys play various games; one of the boys is shown wearing an unusual mask. This scene has been fully discussed by Capart, *B.I.F.A.O.* XXX, pp. 73–75. The top register, of which only the lower half is preserved, originally contained a scene of boat-building; on the left, part of one boat is visible; the remainder of the register shows a number of workmen engaged in preparing timber for further construction.

Preservation. Fair. The block is in two pieces, the division running down the middle; some damage has occurred on each side of this cut. Some colour still remains: considerable traces of red on the bodies of the men, traces of yellow on the grain being harvested, a few spots of blue on the water below the boat in the bottom register.

Bibliography. *H.T.* VI, pl. 17; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67; CAPART, *B.I.F.A.O.* XXX, pp. 73–75.

PLATE XXVI

Slabs from the Tomb of *Ny-ʿnḫ-Rʿ* ()

The three slabs reproduced on this plate come from the tomb of Nyʿankhrēʿ at Saqqara. It was excavated by Mariette, and some of the texts were published in *Mastabas*, pp. 431–2. Nyʿankhrēʿ was inspector of the royal wardrobe and a royal hair-dresser.

1. Panel. 1429A

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Saqqara.

Dimensions. 0·21 m. *h.*, 0·29 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1908.

Nyʿankhrēʿ is represented seated behind an offering-table piled with conventional half-loaves of bread; he stretches one hand towards the table and in the other hand he clasps a folded cloth. The brief texts contain his name and a short enumeration of food- and drink-offerings. The whole is carved in good, sunk relief.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 25; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 170.

2. Part of a false door. 658

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Saqqara.

Dimensions. 0·89 m. *h.*, 0·42 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1905.

This slab preserves the lower part of the right-hand side of a false door with three lines of text containing the name and titles of Nyʿankhrēʿ and the greater part of an offering-list with a small figure of the deceased below. The texts are in carefully carved incised hieroglyphs with much fine detail in the larger signs.

Preservation. Good. The whole surface is a brownish-purply colour which may be a patina but which equally may be the remains of the colour painted on the stela to give it the appearance of granite.

Bibliography. See 1429A, above.

3. False door. 1429B

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Saqqara.

Dimensions. 0·57 m. *h.*, 0·36 m. *w.* *Date.* Fifth Dynasty.

Purchased 1908.

The lintel and drum carry Nyʿankhrēʿ's name and principal title; the central panel of the doorway has a short *ḥtp-di-nśw* formula and both jambs carry offering-lists. Each jamb has 24 entries arranged in six rows. The signs are carved in good sunk relief.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. See 1429A, above.

PLATE XXVII

False door and offering-table from the Tomb of *Wꜣš-kꜣ(·i)* ()

These two pieces, which were acquired by purchase in 1895, come from the tomb of Washkai, an overseer of the storehouse of the Sun Temple of Userkaf at Abu Gurab. The tomb, which is probably to be dated to the Fifth Dynasty, has not been located. B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 20, gives Giza as the provenance and Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66, follows accordingly; *H.T.* I[1], p. 10, more generally says 'from the necropolis of Memphis'. There is no confirmation from other sources that Giza is the provenance, but it is not unlikely that a man with an office to be exercised in Abu Gurab should be buried at Giza.

1. False door. 1156A

Material. Limestone. *Dimensions.* 1·56 m. *h.*, 0·55 m. *w.*

Purchased 1895.

The upper panel contains a representation of Washkai and his wife *Dfȝt-śn* () seated on either side of an offering-table. The texts above and on each side of this panel contain Washkai's titles and two short *ḥtp-di-nśw* formulas. Beneath the panel are representations of various food- and drink-offerings. The *ḥtp-di-nśw* formulas on the sides of the panel are continued down the outside columns of the false door proper and are terminated by small standing figures of Washkai. The inner columns of the false door bear figures of the deceased and his relations. On the left, from top to bottom: Washkai with a small boy, his eldest son, *Ḫnw* (), bringing two pieces of cloth, his son, *Mry-it·f* () with a jug, a woman, *Rnpt-nfrt* () with a lotus flower, and another woman, *Śnt-m-niwt* (). On the right, from top to bottom: his wife, Djefatsen, with their son (?) *Ḳd-śmnḫ* (); for a more certain reading see the offering-table that follows), his eldest son [*sic*], *Ḥm-rᶜ* (), carrying a haunch, his son *Śnḏm-ib* (), carrying a duck, the woman *Ppi* (), carrying a duck, and the woman *Ṯnft* (). The whole is carved in indifferent, sunk relief.

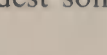
Preservation. Poor; the surface has suffered much flaking through the action of salt. No colour remains.

Bibliography. H.T. I[1], pl. 22; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

2. Offering-table. 1156B

Material. Limestone. *Dimensions.* 0·36m. *h.*, 1·07 m. *w.*

Purchased 1895.

The upper half of the surface of the offering-table is occupied by representations in low relief of an offering-table with offerings placed upon it and of a small ewer standing in a depression, flanked by two depressions for liquids; the lower half of the table has formal funerary scenes carved in fair, sunk relief. On the right, figures of Washkai and his wife Djefatsen are shown seated behind an offering-table; they are accompanied by their names and a short *ḥtp-di-nśw* formula. In the centre are piled food- and drink-offerings and on the left the kneeling figures of five men, all sons (but not so named), presenting offerings to their deceased father and mother: his eldest son Khenu, his eldest son [*sic*] Ḥemrēᶜ, Senedjemib, Mery-itef, and Ḳedsemenkh ().

Preservation. Fair; the surface is a little affected by flaking. No colour remains.

Bibliography. H.T. I[1], pl. 23; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 66.

PLATE XXVIII

The Mastaba of *Wr-ir·n-Ptḥ* (). 718

This and the two following plates contain drawings of the surviving parts of the mastaba of Werirenptaḥ, a priestly official attached to the Sun-temple of Neferirkareᶜ. The whole mastaba-superstructure was purchased from the Egyptian Government in 1904 and was removed bodily from its site in Saqqara; the exact position of the mastaba in the necropolis has not, however, been recorded. The tomb was re-erected in the Assyrian Saloon of the Museum where it was exhibited for many years until progressive deterioration of large areas of the decorated surfaces led to

its dismantling. The parts reproduced in this volume are those that now survive; they are exhibited as separate parts of walls and not mounted in their original relative positions. Reference to the drawings published in *Hieroglyphic Texts*, VI, pls. 1–12 will show the extent to which the scenes have suffered from the action of salt since 1922. It is certain, however, that the soft limestone of which the tomb was built was already in an advanced state of disintegration when it reached the Museum. The plan of the mastaba, when complete, is given in Fig. 3; the letters refer to the scenes:

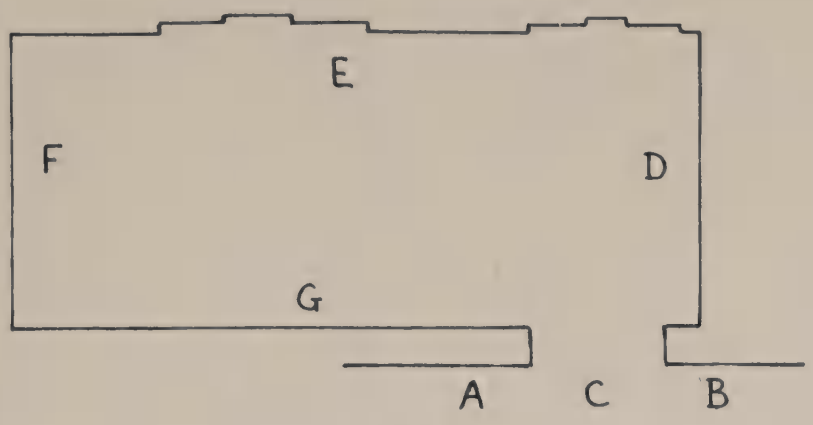


FIG. 3

A and B. Figures in relief of the deceased, leaning on a staff; these scenes were much damaged on arrival and are now lost.

C. Architrave above door; here reproduced on Plate XXIX.

D. Fishing and harpooning; this scene was in an advanced state of disintegration on arrival in the Museum and has since been entirely lost; traces surviving were published in *H.T.* VI, pl. 12 (lower).

E. Wall with two false doors, reproduced here on Plate XXVIII.

F. Deceased with offerings and offering-bearers; here reproduced on Plate XXX.

G. Scenes of agriculture and shipping. Above the doorway, the figure of Werirenptaḥ viewing these activities. The scenes of shipping to the right of the door are now largely lost. All that remains is reproduced on Plate XXIX.

This mastaba has been dated to the reign of Pepi II (cf. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 24; *Guide to the Egyptian Collections*, 1930, p. 252) with no reason given. It has also been dated to the Fifth–Sixth Dynasty (cf. *H.T.* VI, p. 6, followed by Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 189), a date which is to be preferred in view of the fact that Werirenptaḥ was a priestly official attached to the Sun-Temple of Neferirkarēʿ.

E. Wall with two false doors.

Dimensions. 2·44 m. *h.*, 3·10 m. *w.* overall, including the uncarved margins at the sides against which the side walls fitted.

Extending across the top is a lintel carved in fair, sunk relief with traces of blue paint in the signs. The text, which is an extended *ḥtp-di-nśw* formula, is similar to that found on the architrave above the entrance to the tomb (see next plate); at the left end is a seated figure of Werirenptaḥ holding a staff.

Below this lintel the wall contains two false doors and two panels of short registers with scenes. The principal false door, which is devoted to the deceased owner alone, is on the left; at the top is a small panel bearing a representation of

Werirenptaḥ seated behind an offering-table with the names of the sacred oils inscribed to the right. Below is the false door proper, the lintel and jambs of which carry *ḥtp-di-nśw* formulas; the doorway itself is filled with an offering-list which originally consisted of 96 items arranged in 16 rows of 6 items each: the lowest row is now almost entirely lost. At the bottom of each jamb is a standing figure of Werirenptaḥ carved in fair, low relief. The texts of this false door are incised and the signs were all originally coloured blue. Red paint is still largely preserved on the bodies of the two standing figures of Werirenptaḥ and a few traces of blue (or green?) paint are visible on the collars shown around his neck. This false door is flanked by two groups of scenes. On the left the principal scene is at the top where Werirenptaḥ is shown seated on a chair with his wife *Ḫnt(t)-kꜣw·ś* () squatting on the ground in front of him. Traces of red paint remain on the body of Werirenptaḥ. In front and above the two people are shown various food-offerings piled mostly on low tables. Below are five smaller registers devoted to the provision of offerings for the funerary feast: in the lowest register there is a scene of the dismemberment of two bulls and above it a file of six offering-bearers is shown; they bring various food-offerings, including joints from dismembered bulls. The short explanatory texts in the lowest register are not fully carved, but they and the texts in the next register above still carry traces of green (?) paint; the bodies of the butchers and the offering-bearers have traces of red and the dado at the bottom of the wall is also red, being divided from the lowest register by a narrow black line. The three other registers in this panel contain representations of all kinds of food- and drink-offerings, many of which still carry traces of colour: vessels are red, vegetables are green, some fruit is blue. The carving of this group of scenes to the left of the false door is in fair, low relief with the exception of the texts giving the names and titles of Werirenptaḥ and his wife: these latter are incised.

This treatment is repeated in the scenes to the right of the main false door. Here again the principal scene is at the top: it shows Werirenptaḥ and Khentetkaus seated side by side with offerings arranged on low tables in front and above them. Traces of red paint can be seen on Werirenptaḥ's body and of yellow on that of his wife. This scene forms the focal point of the series of scenes shown below, the whole being a representation of the funerary feast. There are five subsidiary registers: in the uppermost are shown two sons and one daughter of the deceased couple joining in the feast with their parents. On the left is a son, seated at a low table, and on the right a second table is shared by the daughter *Ḫnti* () and the eldest son, whose name cannot be read. The texts in this register are written in red paint; nothing is visible to identify the son on the left. In the next register another son is shown seated at a low table; he is *Ḳꜣri* (); to his right the small band providing the music for the feast is represented: it consists of a flautist, a harpist, and two men making movements of the hands. Four ladies dance to the music and they are shown in the next register below; their dancing is further accompanied by the rhythmic clapping of two other ladies who are also shown in the register. The two bottom registers contain scenes similar to those in the companion registers on the left of the false door: in the lowest is shown the dismemberment of two bulls and in the register above a file of six offering-bearers is represented; they are identified as *kꜣ*-servants. The texts accompanying the four lower registers are in fair low relief. Much red and yellow paint is preserved on the bodies of the men and women; some of the offerings have traces of red, blue, and green paint.

The false door on the right is devoted to Werirenptaḥ and Khentetkaus. Figures of both are shown seated on either side of an offering-table on the panel at the top. The inner and outer panels on the jambs of the doorway carry *ḥtp-di-nśw* formulas, those on the inner for Khentetkaus and those on the outer for Werirenptaḥ. At the feet of the corresponding texts are figures of Khentetkaus and Werirenptaḥ carved in good, low relief apart from that on the extreme right, which is only painted; they still carry much red and yellow paint on the bodies and the wigs are black. The rest of this false door is in sunk relief and there are traces of blue paint in the signs.

Preservation. Much of the surface area has suffered badly from flaking. Colour is mentioned in the general description above.

Bibliography. *H.T.* VI, pls. 2–8; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 190.

PLATE XXIX

1. C. The architrave.

Dimensions. 0·38 m. *h.*, 2·70 m. *w.*

This architrave originally was placed over the entrance to the tomb-chapel. It bears three lines of good, low relief with much fine detail in the carving of individual signs. The text is conventional and similar to that on the lintel above the wall with two false doors. On the left is a representation of Werirenptaḥ, seated and holding a staff.

The text reproduced with that of this architrave on pl. 1 of *H.T.* VI, occurred on a small inner architrave of the entrance. It is no longer preserved.

Preservation. Fair; this block has suffered less from flaking than the rest of the tomb. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 30; *H.T.* VI, pl. 1; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 189.

2. G. The agricultural scenes.

Dimensions. 1·45 m. *h.*, 2·72 m. *w.*

The surviving portion of this wall is approximately that part higher than the top of the entrance doorway. The doorway lay below the scene with a large figure of Werirenptaḥ on the left; to the right of the doorway were scenes of ships and to the left there was possibly nothing inscribed on the narrow panel between the door and the corner.

The principal theme of the scenes on this wall is agriculture. There were also scenes of shipping, now almost entirely lost, and scenes showing the preparation of furniture as part, probably, of the tomb-equipment of the deceased owner. The whole is carved in fair, low relief. The last-named scenes occur on the left of the wall behind and below the large figure of Werirenptaḥ. Behind, an attendant is shown arranging a chair and two other attendants are shown at a higher level, but what they are doing can no longer be seen. Beneath the figure of Werirenptaḥ are two registers, in the upper of which five attendants are represented preparing a bed, setting a head-rest in position, and bringing linen from a chest. In the lower register various chests and pots of ointment are shown.

Werirenptaḥ is shown standing and leaning on his staff; he is described as 'viewing the accounts of the work in the fields'. The accounts are being presented by a

scribe shown in the top register along with two other scribes, one of whom is completing his account, while the other brings forward a man who bends forward, possibly a wrong-doer. Most of the rest of this register to the right is now lost, but from the traces remaining it can be seen that it contained a scene of the driving of cattle. This latter theme is continued in the register below where sheep and donkeys are shown being driven forward. To the left are the remains of a scene of more scribes recording property and of another man being brought with bowed back. The third register from the top contains two scenes: on the right birds are being trapped in the marshes in a clap-net; on the left seed is being sown and trampled into the ground by a herd of sheep. At the extreme left, a scribe is shown noting what is being done. The next two registers below are devoted to the harvest; in the upper, the barley-harvest is shown on the right and the flax-harvest on the left; bundles of flax, laid out to dry, occupy the left-hand end of the register. In the lower of these two registers the transport of the barley in great bundles on the backs of donkeys is represented; on the right is the pile of stacked barley. The lowest registers of the wall contained originally scenes with ships, of which only a small part of the top now remains; the masts and some of the rigging of three ships can still be seen; rather more was reproduced in *H.T.* VI, pl. 12.

Preservation. Much has been lost through deterioration of the surface. What remains is in fair condition. Some red colour remains on the bodies of the workmen in the two lowest agricultural registers and some green remains on the crops. No other colour is preserved.

Bibliography. *H.T.* VI, pls. 10–12; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 190.

PLATE XXX

F. Deceased with offerings and offering-bearers.

Dimensions. 1·30 m. *h.*, 1·27 m. *w.*

At the top on the left Werirenptaḥ is represented, seated and holding in one hand a staff and in the other a cloth. Before him are two small registers in which offerings of meat, fruit, vegetables, and drink are shown. In the two registers below, which extend across the full width of the wall, offering-bearers are shown; in the upper register is a file of eight attendants bearing offerings mostly of birds and joints of meat; in the lower register there are three attendants leading cattle. The whole scene is carved in low relief.

Preservation. What remains of this wall is in a fair state of preservation. Red paint is preserved in some quantity on the bodies of the offering-bearers and there are also some traces on the body of Werirenptaḥ. There are traces of yellow and green on some of the piled offerings.

Bibliography. *H.T.* VI, pl. 9; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 190.

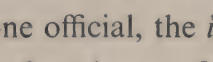
PLATE XXXI

Decree of King Teti. 626

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Abydos.

Dimensions. 1·45 m. *h.*, 0·59 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1903.

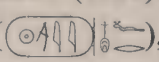
This stela, which was discovered in the Osiris Temple-enclosure at Abydos, contains nine lines of text, carved in simple incised hieroglyphs, comprising a decree of the King Teti concerned with the freeing of temple-land from local taxes. It contains the name of one official, the *imy-r Šmʿw, Ny-kꜣw-Ỉzzi* (). The text given here presents few changes from that given by Sethe in *Urk.* I, pp. 207–8. In many places the surface of the stone is so worn that only occasional traces of signs can be seen. There is great difficulty in deciding in some cases whether the visible marks represent traces of signs or not. The only significant change is in the date where the reading *ꜣbd 4* seems certain.

Preservation. Poor; the stone is hard but the surface has suffered much from rubbing. There is no colour.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 38; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* V, p. 40.

PLATE XXXII

Blocks from the Tomb of *Ḳꜣr* () and *Bhnw* ()

Parts of the superstructure of the tomb of Ḳar are reproduced on this plate and on Plates XXXIII (1319A and B) and XXXIV (1330). Ḳar, who had two 'good names', *Ppy-nfr* () and *Mry-rʿ-nfr* (), was a count and overseer of the treasury of the king of Lower Egypt during the Sixth Dynasty. The exact site of the tomb is not known, but it has been given as Giza in B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 23, and thus also in Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67. *H.T.* I[1], p. 13, more generally assigns the tomb to the necropolis of Memphis, and the evidence we have will not allow a closer specification. Giza is, however, unlikely for a tomb of such a high official of the Sixth Dynasty. A block 1159 which has been assigned to this tomb in the past (cf. Porter and Moss, loc. cit.) certainly does not belong to it and was acquired by the Museum some years before the arrival of the unquestioned parts of the tomb of Ḳar (see plate XXXV below).

1. False door. 1342

Material. Limestone. *Dimensions.* 1·49 m. *h.*, 0·87 m. *w.*

Purchased 1901.

This, the smaller of the two false doors bearing the name of Ḳar, either was produced at a time when he had not achieved high office or was made for a relative of the same name. The titles here given to Ḳar are far more modest than those given on the other false door and those preserved on the blocks from the façade of the tomb.

At the top there is a plain *cavetto*-cornice and the inscribed area is surrounded by a plain *torus*-moulding. The lintel and outer jamb-panels contain offering-formulas and a short, similar text is cut on the smaller, subsidiary lintel. The inner jamb-panels carry the titles and dignities of Ḳar. There are four standing figures of the deceased at the bottoms of the vertical lines of text. In the panel above the doorway Ḳar is represented seated at an offering-table piled high with conventional sliced loaves; beneath the table a ewer and basin are shown and above the table is a short offering-text. The scene and texts on the door are incised. The work is, in general, of moderate quality only.

Preservation. Poor; the lower surface of the slab is much weathered and the whole surface has suffered from flaking due to the action of salt. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 34; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67.

2. False door. 1341

Material. Limestone. *Dimensions.* 2·15 m. *h.*, 1·31 m. *w.*

Purchased 1901.

This stela is in general design and lay-out similar to the last with the difference that there are three vertical panels on each side of the doorway instead of two. The lintel bears a simple *ḥtp-di-nśw* formula, and the six vertical panels carry Ḳar's titles and dignities; his titles also occur on the small, subsidiary lintel. These texts are carved in sunk relief of moderate quality. At the bottom of each vertical panel there is a standing figure of Ḳar who is shown in various attitudes of authority; these figures are carved in sunk relief of a peculiarly gauche nature. The rectangular panel above the doorway has a representation of Ḳar seated behind an offering-table, carved in fair, low relief. Above the table is incised a short *ḥtp-di-nśw* text.

Preservation. Fair; the surface in general is sound apart from that of the rectangular panel carved in low relief; some flaking can be detected here. No colour remains.

Bibliography. See 1342 above.

PLATE XXXIII

1. Façade of the tomb of Ḳar. 1319A

Material. Limestone. *Dimensions.* 1·23 m. *h.*, 2·09 m. *w.*, doorway 0·66 m. *w.*

Purchased 1901.

The greater part of the area to the right of the doorway, which was the entrance to the superstructure of the tomb of Ḳar, is occupied by large representations of Ḳar and his wife Behenu. He is shown holding a staff in one hand and a sceptre of authority in the other; she is shown with one hand on his shoulder, the other clasping his arm. The titles and dignities of both are inscribed above their figures. The doorway is flanked by jambs bearing Ḳar's titles: the left jamb has a simple line of text and ends with a standing figure of Ḳar; the right jamb has two lines of text only. The drum of the doorway has a single line of text with some of Ḳar's titles. The texts and representations on the façade are all in sunk relief of fair quality.

Preservation. Fair; there has been some rubbing and consequent deterioration of the surface in a few places. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pls. 35–36; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67.

2. Door-reveals from the tomb of Ḳar. 1319B

Material. Limestone. *Dimensions.* right, 1·23 m. *h.*, 0·44 m. *w.*;
left, 1·23 m. *h.*, 0·42 m. *w.*

Purchased 1901.

The reveals of the doorway bear representations of Ḳar who is shown stepping forth from his tomb; he is dressed in simple official uniform and carries staff and sceptre. The representation on the left is less detailed in its carving and finish

than that on the right. The texts above the figures give Ḳar's titles again; the carving of those on the left is less detailed than that of those on the right. Texts and representations are in fair, sunk relief.

Preservation and *Bibliography*. As for 1319A above.

3. Fragment of a scene. 993

Material. Limestone. *Provenance*. Giza (?).

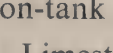
Dimensions. 0·15 m. *h*., 0·26 m. *w*. *Date*. Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1879.

This fragment from a scene shows three offering-bearers carrying trays of piled offerings and bringing birds and animals. There are no texts. It belonged originally, without a doubt, to a tomb in the Memphite necropolis, but the only information about the provenance possessed by the Museum is that it came from Giza. This information was provided at the time of purchase but no confirmation is available. The piece is carved in good, low relief.

Preservation. Fair. The only surviving traces of colour are of red on the bodies of the offering-bearers.

Bibliography. Nil.

4. Libation-tank of *ʾInt-kꜣ·ś* (). 1175

Material. Limestone. *Provenance*. Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·20 m. *h*., 0·30 m. *w*. *Date*. Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1896.

This libation-tank is of the simple type common at the end of the Old Kingdom. It was made and inscribed for the prophetess of Ḥatḥor, Inetkas. A single line of text running around the rim contains a standard *ḥtp-dì-nśw* formula on her behalf. The signs are incised and of moderate quality only. The provenance of the piece has been given as Giza in B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 28, and Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 69.

Preservation. Good. There is no colour.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 44; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 69.

PLATE XXXIV

1. False door of *Bhnw* (). 1330

Material. Limestone. *Dimensions*. 2·10 m. *h*., 1·07 m. *w*.

Purchased 1901.

This false door comes from the tomb of Ḳar and details of its date and provenance are discussed on page 33 above. Like the other two false doors from this tomb, this one has a heavy undecorated *cavetto*-cornice and *torus*-moulding. The upper and lower lintels and the four jamb-panels bear offering-texts containing the titles and dignities of Behenu. At the bottom of each vertical line of text is a standing figure of the lady. These figures and the texts are carved in sunk relief. The

rectangular panel above the doorway carries a representation of Behenu seated at an offering-table smelling a pot of ointment; piled offerings are shown beyond the table and a short text at the top contains Behenu's name and an abbreviated list of offerings. The quality of the carving of the whole is moderately good.

Preservation. Good, except along the cuts that were made when the slab was divided into four pieces for easy transport. No colour is preserved.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 37; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67.

2. Stela of *Ỉmy-dpt-bꜣw* (?) (). 128

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

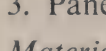
Dimensions. 0·97 m. *h.*, 0·50 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty or later.

Acquired in the early nineteenth century.

Saqqara has been given as the provenance of this piece, e.g. B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 27, followed by Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III. p. 200. Confirmatory information about the provenance is, however, lacking. The surface of the stela is flat, but the upper part has been marked out to represent a *cavetto*-cornice with palm-frond design. Below are five horizontal lines of text containing a standard, late funerary formula and a representation of the deceased standing with staff and sceptre, receiving an offering of a haunch from his son the lector-priest *Mdw* (or *Ḥmw*) ( or). The whole is carved in rather rough sunk relief. The name of the deceased which is written, apparently, at the end of the long vertical line of text on the right, is by no means certainly of the form given above.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 41; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 200.

3. Panel of *Ỉny* (). 1480

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·34 m. *h.*, 0·66 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1909.

This panel with funerary texts was made for Iny, an overseer of interpreters. The style and lay-out of the inscribed area are more characteristic of provincial than Memphite work; likewise, Iny's principal title suggests that his base of operations was in Upper Egypt. No precise information is available, however, for more exact identification of the origin.

At the top in large signs is a standard *ḥtp-di-nśw* text; below, on the left, Iny is represented seated behind an offering-table. Above his figure is a short enumeration of the basic funerary food- and drink-offerings. The greatest part of the panel is occupied by a very full offering-list containing 90 entries, arranged in three horizontal rows. The whole is cut in fair, low relief.

Preservation. Poor; in the past the surface has weathered badly. The stone now is fairly tough. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 40.

PLATE XXXV

1. False door of *Mri* (). 1191

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 1·50 m. *h.*, 1·07 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1897.

The provenance of this stela has been given consistently as Saqqara (see Bibliography below), but confirmatory information is wanting on this point. Meri, a scribe of royal accounts, had the 'good name' *Ỉdw* (): his stela is of the standard late Old Kingdom pattern with *cavetto*-cornice and *torus*-moulding. The top lintel-panel carries a short *ḥtp-di-nśw* text and the remaining panels on the jambs and subsidiary lintels bear Meri's titles and dignities. There are standing figures of Meri at the bottom of each vertical line of text. The rectangular panel above the doorway carries a representation of Meri seated behind an offering-table; he is shown smelling ointment or perfume in a jar. The central panel of the doorway bears a double *udjat*-eye. All the texts and figures are in fair sunk relief.

Preservation. Fair; there has been weathering of the surface in some places, but the stone is now quite firm.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 33; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 200.

2. Stela of *Ṯnỉ* (). 647

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·38 m. *h.*, 0·24 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1896.

The origin of this piece was given as Giza in B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 26, and Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67, but confirmation of this provenance is, however, lacking. The style of the piece is provincial, not Memphite. Previously the name of the owner has been given as *Wṯnỉ*, but it is probable that the initial  belongs more properly to the word *imỉḫw*. Tjenia has also the 'good name' *Pni* (). He is represented in rough low relief, which is perhaps unfinished, standing and holding a bow in one hand and an arrow (?) in the other. There are two lines of text with incised signs, containing a simple funerary invocation to Anubis.

Preservation. Fair. *H.T.* I[1], p. 11, says that traces suggest that the whole stela was originally painted red. No colour can now be discerned.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 28; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67.

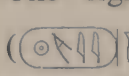
3. Part of a door-jamb. 1159

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 1·25 m. *h.*, 0·35 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1895.

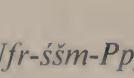
In *H.T.* I[1], p. 13, this piece is stated to belong to the tomb of Ḳar (see pls. 32–34) and it is so assigned in Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67. There is no evidence either in the Museum records or in the texts on the jamb, to support this assertion. The jamb bears parts of two columns of text cut in good sunk relief; the left column has part of an offering-formula and the titles and name of *Śbk-ḥr-ḫnt*(*·i*)(?)().

The right column contains the titles and name of *Mr(y)-wḏt-ꜥnḫ-Mry-rꜥ* (), for the formation of which compare Meryptaḥ-ꜥankh-Meryrēꜥ, Ranke, *Personennamen*, p. 156, 12.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 37; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67 (but see above).

PLATE XXXVI

1. Stela of *Nfr-ššm-Ppy* (). 1263

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Denderah.

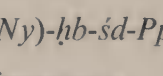
Dimensions. 0·44 m. *h.*, 0·53 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1898.

This panel, which is carved in good sunk relief of provincial style, comes from the tomb of Neferseshempepy who had the 'good name' *Śnni* (). The deceased owner is represented, dressed in official uniform, carrying staff and sceptre, striding forward. Above his figure and to its left are five lines of text containing a *ḥtp-dỉ-nśw* text and the titles of Neferseshempepy. The signs are carved with considerable accomplishment, having much internal detail, although their style is somewhat gauche.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 39; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* V, p. 112.

2. Stela of *(Ny)-ḥb-śd-Ppy* (). 1818

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·57 m. *h.*, 0·38 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty or later.

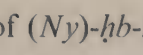
Purchased 1959.

The owner of this stela has a name similar to that of the owner of B.M. 112 (n. 3 on this same plate), but there can be no possibility of identifying the two with each other. The reading of the name in both cases is similar and it is here suggested that the element *n(y)* () has been omitted in both cases. For the name fully written see Ranke, *Personennamen*, p. 173, 1.

Nyḥebsedpepy is represented in rough, low relief striding forward holding a staff and a sceptre in his hands. A single line of text at the top and another in front of the figure contain a conventional offering-text and the titles of the deceased who was a count and treasurer of the king of Lower Egypt. The signs are in sunk relief; the whole is in poor style, the figure, in particular, having little modelling; the edges of the relief are quite sharp and give the impression that the piece was never properly finished from a sculptural point of view. Nothing is known of its provenance, but the style is distinctly provincial.

Preservation. Good. Most of the colour is preserved: red on the flesh of the figure, yellow on the kilt and staff, black on the wig, red and yellow for the collar, yellow for the bands of the armlets; considerable traces of red, yellow, and blue remain in the signs.

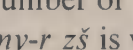
Bibliography. Nil.

3. Stela of *(Ny)-ḥb-śd-Ppy* (). 112

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 1·31 m. *h.*, 0·56 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Acquired in the early nineteenth century.

The name of the owner of this stela is discussed in the preliminary remarks to the preceding piece. In B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 27, Giza is given as its provenance, cf. also Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67; there is no evidence available to confirm this provenance. It is carved in rather crude sunk relief. At the top is a heavy *cavetto*-cornice and the inscribed area is surrounded by a *torus*-moulding. Within this moulding, at the top, are two horizontal lines of text containing normal invocation-texts; the vertical panels on the jambs likewise contain a further invocation-text and the titles of Nyḥebsedpepy. At the bottom of the vertical panels are standing figures of the deceased. Above the doorway is a panel with a representation of Nyḥebsedpepy seated behind an offering-table; above are inscribed his titles and a short list of offerings. There are a number of graphic peculiarities in these texts: is placed after instead of before , *imy-r zš* is written  on the lower lintel,  is out of position in *nb t3 ḏśr*.

Preservation. Good. The palm-fronds of the cornice are painted alternately red and yellow; there are traces of red on many of the signs and on the figures.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 41; Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 67.

PLATE XXXVII

1. Block from tomb of *Mrr-iḳr* (). 1264

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Denderah.

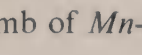
Dimensions. 0·37 m. *h.*, 0·63 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty or later.

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1898.

On the left of the slab is a representation, cut in good but rather awkward sunk relief of provincial style, of Mereriḳer, standing and holding the staff and sceptre of office; to the right are four short lines of text containing a simple *ḥtp-di-nśw* text embodying the titles of the deceased. Some of the hieroglyphic signs are carved with interesting detail.

Preservation. Good; there are a few small patches where the surface has been rubbed. No colour survives.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 39; Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* V, p. 112.

2. Slab from the tomb of *Mn-ʿnḫ-Ppy* (). 1262

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Denderah.

Dimensions. 0·49 m. *h.*, 0·66 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1898.

Menʿankhpepy is shown on the left, standing and holding the staff and sceptre and dressed in full official uniform, including the leopard skin. He has also the 'good name' *Mni* (). On the right, in one horizontal and three vertical lines, is a simple *ḥtp-di-nśw* text containing Meni's titles. The whole is carved in a high relief of powerful but rather ungainly style.

Preservation. Fair; some of the signs have been damaged. No colour is preserved.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 39; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* V, p. 110.

3. Drum from the tomb of Menᶜankhpepy. 1265

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Denderah.

Dimensions. 0·57 m. *long*, 0·21 m. *thick*. *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1898.

This drum comes from the same tomb as 1262, above. It is carved, in good, sunk relief, with a single line of text containing some of the titles of Menᶜankhpepy, here called Meni.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* V, p. 110.

PLATE XXXVIII

1. False door of *Šnᶜy* (). 212

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·64 m. *h.*, 0·43 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Acquired in the early nineteenth century.

At the top of the *cavetto*-cornice there is a single line of text enunciating the family-reputation of Shenᶜay, who was an inspector attached to the pyramid of Pepi II; his titles and dignities are set out in the text on the lintel of the door. The texts on the remaining panels of the door are of the usual invocatory kind and they include further titles of the deceased. At the bottom of the two outer jamb-panels are standing figures of Shenᶜay and there are seated figures at the bottoms of the two inner jamb-panels. The rectangular panel above the doorway proper carries a representation of Shenᶜay, seated at an offering-table with an enumeration of standard food- and drink-offerings inscribed above. The whole is carved in rough, sunk relief, the texts being rudely cut. The cornice bears the usual palm-frond design; the bindings are carved on the *torus*-moulding.

Preservation. Fair; there has been some flaking of the surface due to the action of salt. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 45.

2. Inscribed lintel of Pepi II. 627

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Osiris Temple, Abydos.

Dimensions. 0·22 m. *h.*, 1·40 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1903.

At the top there is a representation of the winged sun-disk, and below, a shortened titulary of Pepi II inscribed twice, once to the left, and once to the right. The whole is poor, incised work.

Preservation. Fair; it is now in two pieces. Traces of red paint can be seen on the disk of the sun.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 43; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* V, p. 41.

PLATE XXXIX

1. False door of *Pṯḥ-ḥtp* (). 1287

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 1·08 m. *h.*, 0·81 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1898.

In B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 26, Saqqara is given as the provenance of this piece and this is accepted by Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 200. *H.T.* I[1], p. 12, more generally gives 'from the necropolis of Memphis'. The available evidence does not allow confirmation of this provenance. It may here be suggested that the style of the piece is provincial rather than Memphite.

The interest of the monument lies particularly in the colour, much of which is preserved. The texts and representations are conventional. It is a plain limestone slab marked out with the shape of a formal false door. At the top a *cavetto*-cornice is represented in outline with the palm-fronds painted in turn blue, red, and another colour of which nothing now remains. The outlines of the fronds are painted yellow. A yellow band representing the *torus*-moulding runs round the inscribed area on the top and the sides. The texts on the lintel, the lower lintel, and the jamb-panels are in sunk relief and contain conventional invocation-texts and the titles of Ptaḥḥotpe; the signs are painted red, yellow, and blue, other colours not having survived. The small representations of the deceased at the bottoms of the jamb-panels are carved in sunk relief of a rather clumsy character: red paint remains on the bodies, the kilts are yellow, the staves are yellow, the wigs have traces of black. The central panel is carved to represent a door with two valves and two bolts; the door itself is painted yellow, the fittings at the bottom are red (for copper?). In the rectangular panel above the door Ptaḥḥotpe is shown seated behind an offering-table, smelling ointment. The scene, which is carved in low relief, has many traces of colour: red on the flesh, blue on the collar, yellow on the armlets and on the chair, red on the bowl and ewer beneath the chair, red on the table, and yellow on the conventionalized sliced loaves. The text to the right of the table is incised and contains a *ḥtp-di-nśw* formula with a short list of offerings. The panel is flanked by simulated depressions (one of which is slightly sunk, in fact) painted yellow. Beneath the whole representation of the false door are three bands of colour, yellow, red, and black.

Preservation. Good; the surface still carries the cellular impressions of the mud nests of bees.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 33; Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 200.

2. Offering-table of *Śnb* (). 1179

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·39 m. *h.*, 0·37 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1896.

Saqqara is given as the provenance of this piece in B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 28; no information is available, however, to confirm this assertion.

The surface is approximately square and has two rectangular libation-depressions and two circular depressions with raised rims. Between the latter two is a figure of

Sonb, an overseer of the storehouse. There is also a short incised offering-text in two lines. The figure and the text are cut in fairly good style.

Preservation. Fair; there has been some surface flaking due to the action of salt. No colour is preserved.

Bibliography. B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 28.

3. Libation-tank of *Ḥrt-n-ḫnwt* (). 1176

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Uncertain.

Dimensions. 0·30 m. *long*, 0·22 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1896.

B.M. *Guide* (Sculpture), p. 28, gives Giza as the provenance of this piece, and is followed by Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 69. Confirmation of this provenance is wanting.

The form of the piece is that of a deep sunk libation-tank. A single line of text in fair, incised signs, encircles the rim of the tank; it contains a standard offering text on behalf of Kheretenkhenut.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* 1[1], pl. 44; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* III, p. 69; Budge, *Mummy*, p. 433.

PLATE XL

1. Part of an inscription. 65954

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·27 m. *h.*, 0·22 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1959.

This small block bears part of a large inscription which contained the mention, at least, of kings of the Sixth Dynasty. Part of one horizontal line of text remains at the top, containing the *prenomen* of Pepi I in a cartouche, followed by the name of the god Osiris. Below is the beginning of one vertical line with the *prenomen* of Pepi II in a rectangular frame, followed by the bird , possibly part of the name of a building. The signs are incised.

Preservation. Fair; the surface is somewhat rubbed. No colour remains.

Bibliography. Nil.

2. Libation-tank of *Kꜣ(·i)-nfr* (). 29207

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Saqqara (?).

Dimensions. 0·22 m. *h.*, 0·36 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Presented by General Sir I. Maxwell, 1926.

This libation-tank was, like its fellow, 29208, formerly in the Amherst collection. It is of the usual form, having a deep central depression with a single line of text incised, in fair signs, around the rim; the text consists of a standard offering-formula on behalf of the overseer of workmen of the *wꜥbt*-chamber, Kainefer. Precise details of provenance are wanting.

Preservation. Good. No colour is preserved.

Bibliography. *Catalogue of the Amherst Collection* (Sotheby's Sale, June, 1921), p. 21, part of lot 204.

3. Libation-tank of *Ỉpi* (). 29208

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Saqqara (?).

Dimensions. 0·19 m. *h.*, 0·32 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

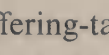
Presented by General Sir I. Maxwell, 1926.

A simple libation-tank with central depression and an inscription cut in fair style around the rim. The text is of a standard offering-formula on behalf of Ipi who was a prophet of Neith. No precise details of provenance are available.

Preservation. Good; there is a chip off one corner.

Bibliography. *Catalogue of the Amherst Collection* (Sotheby's Sale, June, 1921), p. 21, part of lot 204.

PLATE XLI

1. Offering-tank of *Ny-kꜣ(·i)-Ḥr* (). 1603

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

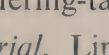
Dimensions. 0·18 m. *h.*, 0·28 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Presented by G. M. Davis, Esq., 1913.

A simple offering-tank with central depression and a text carved in good, incised signs around the rim of four sides; it contains an offering-formula on behalf of the scribe Nykaiḥor. The determinative of the name consists of a small figure of the deceased seated behind an offering-table piled with sliced loaves.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. Nil.

2. Offering-tank of *Śꜣbw* (). 1487

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

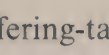
Dimensions. 0·24 m. *h.*, 0·34 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1910.

A simple offering-tank with a deep central depression and a short text in fair, deeply incised signs on one side of the rim; it contains the name and titles only of Sabu.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* 1[1], pl. 44.

3. Offering-tank of *pw* (). 1488

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·34 m. *h.*, 0·40 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1910.

A simple offering-tank with deep depression and with a text in fair, incised signs on the rim on two sides; it contains a short offering-formula on behalf of the overseer of *ka*-servants, ... pu.

Preservation. Fair; a few parts of the rim are chipped with the consequent loss of some signs. No colour remains.

Bibliography. *H.T.* 1[1], pl. 44.

PLATE XLII

1. Part of the cornice from the tomb of Idy. 1293

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Diospolis Parva.

Dimensions. 0·16 m. *h.*, 0·55 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1899.

This fragment, as Petrie says in *Diospolis Parva*, p. 37, formed part of the unusual cornice of the tomb of the lector-priest Idy. The under-side is formed to simulate a roof made of tree-trunks. On the outer face is a single word, *ꜣpd* 'bird', in deeply incised signs.

Preservation. Good. No colour survives.

Bibliography. *H.T.* I[1], pl. 43; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* V, p. 108.

2. Slab with the name of Pepi. 38071

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Abydos.

Dimensions. 0·11 m. *h.*, 0·38 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1903.

This piece, which bears only the name of one of the kings Pepi in fair, incised signs, is very similar to that block published in Petrie, *Abydos*, II, pl. 20 lower left. A little more is preserved of the block reproduced there, and the B.M. piece is in two parts. Furthermore the block in *Abydos*, II, has been identified by Porter and Moss, *Top. Bibl.* V, p. 41, with Chicago Oriental Institute 8307. It is probable therefore that the B.M. piece is a similar fragment which was also found in the pavement of the Osiris Temple at Abydos.

Preservation. Fair; the surface is somewhat weathered. No colour remains.

Bibliography. Nil.

3. False door of *Śni* (). 1663

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Unknown.

Dimensions. 0·70 m. *h.*, 0·42 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty.

Purchased 1930.

A small false door in late Old Kingdom style. At the top is a *cavetto*-cornice with the palm-fronds marked in fine lines; the inscribed area is surrounded on top and sides by a plain *torus*-moulding. The texts on the lintel and the jambs form a standard *ḥtp-dỉ-nśw* on behalf of the lector-priest Seni, who is represented, standing, at the bottom of the two outer jamb-panels and, seated at an offering-table, on the rectangular panel above the doorway. The whole is carved in sharp, low relief, the signs being incised in fair style.

Preservation. Good. No colour remains.

Bibliography. Nil.

4. Stela of *Mḥw* () and his son *Ḥr-ib* (). 1574

Material. Limestone. *Provenance.* Abydos.

Dimensions. 0·37 m. *h.*, 0·39 m. *w.* *Date.* Sixth Dynasty (?).

Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, 1912.

The lower part of an unfinished stela. The surface still bears considerable traces of the black grid-lines used for laying out the inscribed area (shown as dotted lines on the drawing). The bodies of two men are shown, facing each other; on the right is that of Ḥerib who raises both hands in an attitude of adoration. Below this figure is a short offering-text on Ḥerib's behalf and in front the lower part of a vertical line of text which identifies him as the eldest [son] of the person represented on the left. A similar offering-text beneath the figure of this latter person gives his name, but unfortunately its reading is uncertain;  is possible, the second sign being pure hieratic, cf. Möller, *Paläographie*, I, n. 278. The whole stela is carved in a very rough, unfinished, low relief.

Preservation. Good. Red colour remains in most of the signs and there are traces of yellow on the kilt of the figure of Ḥerib.

Bibliography. *H.T.* VI, pl. 21; PORTER AND MOSS, *Top. Bibl.* V, p. 77.

INDEX TO NUMBERS

No.	*Plate*	*No.*	*Plate*
112	XXXVI	1169	III
128	XXXIV	1170	III
130	XIV	1171	III
157A	VI	1173	V
157B	VII	1174	V
157C	VIII	1175	XXXIII
199	XXV	1176	XXXIX
212	XXXVIII	1179	XXXIX
430	IV	1185	XXI
527A	XV	1186	XII
527B	XV	1191	XXXV
528	XVI	1192	XIII
529	XV	1212	XIII
530	XV	1223	VIII
531	XXI	1228	XIII
532	XV	1234	XI
533	XV	1242	I
534	XV	1262	XXXVII
535	XV	1263	XXXVI
626	XXXI	1264	XXXVII
627	XXXVIII	1265	XXXVII
647	XXXV	1266	XII
658	XXVI	1267	XII
682	XVII	1268	VIII
691	I	1269	VIII
718	XXVIII–XXX	1270A	XXIII
864	XXIII	1270B	XXIII
865	XXIII	1270C	XXIII
866	XXIV	1272	IX
867	XXIV	1273	II
868	XXIV	1274	II
869	XXIII	1275	XXI
872	XX	1277	II
992	XXV	1278	XXI
993	XXXIII	1282	XI
994	XXV	1287	XXXIX
1011	XX	1288	V
1136	XX	1293	XLII
1143	XVIII	1319A	XXXIII
1156A	XXVII	1319B	XXXIII
1156B	XXVII	1324	X
1159	XXXV	1330	XXXIV
1161	IV	1341	XXXII
1165	IV	1342	XXXII
1166	XVIII	1345	IX
1168	III	1383	XIX

No.	*Plate*	*No.*	*Plate*
1429A	XXVI	1818	XXXVI
1429B	XXVI	29207	XL
1480	XXXIV	29208	XL
1487	XLI	38071	XLII
1488	XLI	65951	XXII
1510	X	65952	XXI
1574	XLII	65953	XXII
1603	XLI	65954	XL
1663	XLII	65955	XXII

INDEXES OF NAMES AND TITLES

1. ROYAL NAMES

Menkaurēʿ 682
Pepi I 65954
Pepi II 627, 65954
Pepi I or II 38071
Teti 626
Sanakhte 691
Shepseskaf 682

2. PRIVATE NAMES

ꜣbdw m. 1282
ꜣbdwt f. 1136

Ỉit-ir(?) m. 130
Ỉiwi m. 1324
Ỉ(w)fi m. 130
Ỉpi m. 29208
Ỉpti m. 1287
Ỉmy-dpt(?)-bꜣw m. 128
Ỉnt f. 1170, 1171
Ỉnti-nḏšt f. 1170
Ỉnt-kꜣ·ś f. 1175
Ỉny m. 1480
Ỉni-ʿnḫ m. 1136
Ỉnwt(?) f. 130
Ỉnp m. 130
Ỉntr(?) m. 1186
Ỉry m. 1168, 1169, 1171
Ỉry-nḏś m. 1168
Ỉḫw m. 1174
Ỉzi-ʿnḫ m. 1383
Ỉti-śn m. 430
Ỉṯi m. 1324
Ỉṯḥ m. 1168
Ỉdw m. 1191

ʿpr·ś f. 130
ʿnḫ-ḥꜣ·f m. 527A, B, 535

Wꜣš-Pṯḥ m. 1278
Wꜣš-Ḫʿ·f-Rʿ m. 157A, B
Wꜣš-kꜣ(·i) m. 1156A, B
Wnnt f. 130
Wr-ir·n(·i) m. 157A, B
Wr-ir·n-Pṯḥ m. 718
Wr(?)-Ḫʿpy m. 529
Wśr-kꜣ·f-ʿnḫ m. 872
Wṯzt-kꜣw f. 157A
Wḏ-kꜣ(·i)-ʿnḫ·(i) m. 1223

Bꜣ·f-Śnfrw m. 1324
Bʿ-ttỉ(?) m. 1165
Bw-nfr m. 1273, 1274
Bhnw f. 1319A, 1330

Ppi m. 1156A
Pni m. 647
Prt-k(ꜣ) m. 1186
Pṯḥ-wśr m. 157A, B
Pṯḥ-ḥtp m. 1287
Pṯḥ-špśi m. 1324
Pṯḥ-špśś:
1. m. 682
2. m. 1136

Mn-ʿnḫ-Ppy m. 1262, 1265
Mni m. 1262, 1265
Mr-wꜣḏt-ʿnḫ-Mry-Rʿ m. 1159
Mri m. 1191
Mry-it·f m. 1156A, B
Mrt-it·ś f. 1228
Mrrw m. 1186
Mrrt f. 130
Mrr-iḳr m. 1264
Mḫw m. 1574
Mtt m. 1185
Mdw(?) m. 128

N(y)-ibw-nśw m. 1266, 1267
N(y)-imꜣt m. 65953
N(y)-ʿnḫ-Rʿ m. 658, 1429A, B
N(y)-ḥb-śd-Ppy:
1. m. 112
2. m. 1818
N(y)-św-rdi m. 130
N(y)-kꜣ(·i)-ʿnḫ m. 1275
N(y)-kꜣ(·i)-Ḫr m. 1603
N(y)-kꜣw-Ỉzzi m. 626
Nwb-ḥzt f. 1282
Nb-ḥḏw(?) m. 1136
Nfr m. 528
Nfr-iḥy(?) m. 430
Nfr-Mꜣʿt m. 1510
Nfr-ḥtp-Ḥwt-Ḥr f. 130
Nfr-śšm-Ppy m. 1263
Nfr-śšm-nsw m. 1168
Nfr-śšm-Ḫwfw m. 1282
Nfrt f. 1136
Nfrt-ḥꜣ-Ḫʿ·f-Rʿ:
1. f. 157A, B
2. f. 157A
Nfrt-śḏmt:
1. f. 527A, B
2. f. 1136
Nnk m. 1168
Nṯr-wśr m. 527B

R-mw m. 528
Rʿ-nfr m. 1011
Rʿ-ḥtp m. 1242, 1277
Rwḏ-kꜣ(·i) m. 1268, 1269
Rnpt-nfrt f. 1156A

Hꜣw m. 30
Hꜣb-nśw m. 65455

Ḥm-Rʿ m. 1156A, B
Ḥm-kꜣ m. 1136
Ḥmw(?) m. 128
Ḥr-ib m. 1574
Ḥzi m. 1212
Ḥtp-ḥr·ś f. 1228

Ḫʿi-Mꜣʿt f. 682
Ḫʿ·f-Śnfrw m. 1324
Ḫww (or *Ḫw-wi*) m. 199
Ḫpti f. 1170
Ḫnw:
1. m. 1136
2. m. 1156A, B
3. m. 1272
Ḫnwt f. 1136
Ḫnti f. 718
Ḫnt f. 1223
Ḫnty-kꜣ(·i) m. 530
Ḫntt-kꜣ(·i) f. 12827
Ḫnt(t)-kꜣ(·i)
1. f. 718
2. f. 872
3. f. 1170

Ḫnm-ḥtp m. 1143, 1166
Ḫrt-n-ḫnwt f. 1176

Zꜣt-mrt f. 1186

Zzwt f. 130
Zšzšt f. 1228

Śꜣbw m. 1487
Śbk-ḥr-ḫnt(·i) m. 1159
Śni m. 1663
Śnt f. 1186
Śnt-m-niwt f. 1156A
Śnb m. 1179
Śnni m. 1263
Śn-nw:
1. m. 1136
2. m. 1174
Śnḏm-ib m. 1156A, B

Špśt f. 130
Šnᶜy m. 212
Šri m. 1192

Šši m. 1282

Ḳꜣr m. 1319A, B, 1341, 1342
Ḳꜣri m. 718
Ḳd-śmnḫ m. 1156A, B

Kꜣi m. 65952
Kꜣ(·i)-wᶜb m. 1324
Kꜣ(·i)-nb(?) m. 1186
Kꜣ(·i)-nfr:
1. m. 1168
2. m. 1324, 1345
3. m. 1324, 1345
4. m. 29207
Kꜣ(·i)-ḫnt(·i) m. 528
Kꜣ(·i)-tp m. 1173, 1174, 1288
Kꜣp-nśw m. 1170
Kꜣpi m. 529

. . . . *zꜣ.f* m. 157A

Knb(?) m. 1186

Ṯniꜣ m. 647
Ṯnft m. 1156A
Ṯnti f. 130
Ṯntt f. 528
Ṯnttś f. 1136
Ṯṯi:
1. m. 157A, B, C
2. f. 1161
Ṯṯi-nḏś m. 157A

Dwꜣ·tw-Śnfrw m. 1324
Dbt f. 157 A, B

Dfꜣt-śn f. 1156A, B

. . . . *pw* m. 1488

3. TITLES

iꜣw n ḥwt Ptḥ 682
iwn knmwt 1191, 1278, 1324
imy iz Nḫn 1324
imy prwy 658, 682
imy-r iḫw(?) n zꜣwt(y) ḫnw 1223
imy-r ᶜw 199, 1480
imy-r wᶜb 1270A
imy-r wᶜbt 682
imy-r wp(w)t 1324
imy-r wpt n pr-ᶜꜣ 157A
imy-r pr(?) 1174
imy-r pr Zkr 682
imy-r pr-šnᶜ 1179
imy-r pr-šnᶜ Nḫn-Rᶜ 1156A, B
imy-r mrwy(?) pr-ᶜꜣ 1383
[*imy-r nbw pr-ᶜꜣ*] *wḏꜣwy*[1] 658
imy-r nbw pr-ᶜꜣ n wḏꜣ 658
imy-r nht mrt Ḥwt-Ḥr(?) 1143
imy-r ḥmw-nṯr 1264
imy-r ḥmw-nṯr m P Dp 1159
imy-r ḥmw-kꜣ 1488
imy-r ḥmw-kꜣ Śnd 1192
imy-r ḥmwt 29207
imy-r ḥmwt wᶜbt 29207
imy-r ḥmwt mr 1487
imy-r Ḥᶜ-Śnfrw 1324
imy-r Ḥᶜ·f-Rᶜ-wr 157B, C
imy-r ḫnty-š 128
imy-r ḫḳr nśw 1383, 1429B
imy-r zꜣw Šmᶜw 1223
imy-r zš 112, 718
imy-r śt n pr-ᶜꜣ 157B
imy-r śt ḏfꜣ 682
imy-r śiś ḥwt wrt 1191
imy-r Šmᶜw 626
imy-r kꜣt nśw 1275
imy-r gś-pr 1159, 1319A, B, 1341
iry iḫwt pr-ᶜꜣ 130
iry iḫwt nśw 130, 157A, B, C, 527, 528, 658, 718, 1011, 1156A, 1169, 1212, 1223, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1288, 1324, 1345, 29208
iry-pᶜt 1324
iry nfr-ḥꜣt 1143, 1278
iry śśr 130
iryt iḫwt nśw 128, 528, 718, 1161, 1170, 1175, 1228, 1282
irw šny 65455
irw šny pr-ᶜꜣ 65455
irw šny nśw 658

ᶜḏ mr 1191, 1324, 1383
ᶜḏ mr niwt mḥtt 1288
ᶜḏ mr zpꜣt(?) 157A, B
ᶜḏ mr ṯn 1223

wᶜ (m) wrw ḥb 1242, 1324
wᶜ ⟨wr⟩ [šp]⟨tyw⟩[2] 1242
wᶜb 718
wᶜb Ptḥ 682
wᶜb nśw 157A, B, 1168, 1169, 1171, 1174, 1288
wr mꜣw 1242
wr mꜣw Ỉwnw 1324
wr n P 1324
wr 5 pr Ḏḥwty 1324
wr 10 Šmᶜw 1242, 65952
wr ḫrp ḥmwt 682
wḏ mdw ⟨n⟩ ḥry-wḏbw 1324

mrtrt 130, 1170, 1171
mḫnk nśw 682, 29207
mt(y) n zꜣ Ḳbḥ-Špśś-kꜣ·f 1234
mdw rḫyt 1191, 1278, 1324
mḏḥ ꜣmś(?) 1242

n(y) ḥb Rᶜ 682
Nḫby ḥry-tp 1324
nzty ḫntt 65952

r P(yw) nb 1324

ḥꜣty-ᶜ 1264, 1278, 1319A, B, 1324, 1818
ḥꜣty-ᶜ n it·f 1324
ḥm Ỉnpw 1324
ḥm bꜣw P 1324
ḥm bꜣw Nḫn 1324
ḥm-nṯr 1266
ḥm-nṯr Ỉmy-ḫnt-wr 682
ḥm-nṯr wnwt Šmᶜw 1324
ḥm-nṯr Wśr-kꜣ·f 1143, 65455
ḥm-nṯr Bꜣśtt m śwt nbt 1324
ḥm-nṯr Ptḥ 682, 29207
ḥm-nṯr Mꜣᶜt 718, 1191, 1278
ḥm-nṯr Mꜣᶜt m Śwt-(i)ptn 682
ḥm-nṯr Mn-kꜣw-Rᶜ 1272
ḥm-nṯr Nt 157B, 29208
ḥm-nṯr Rᶜ 1275
ḥm-nṯr Rᶜ m Nḫn-Rᶜ 682, 65455
ḥm-nṯr Rᶜ m Šzpw-ib-Rᶜ 682
ḥm-nṯr Rᶜ Ḥwt-Ḥr m Śt-ib-Rᶜ 718
ḥm-nṯr Rᶜ-Ḥr-ꜣḫty m Śt-ib-Rᶜ 682
ḥm-nṯr Ḥwt-Ḥr 157A, B
ḥm-nṯr Ḥwt-Ḥr m Śt-ib-Rᶜ 1275
ḥm-nṯr Ḥwt-Ḥr m Śwt-(i)ptn 682
ḥm-nṯr Ḥwt-Ḥr ḫntt Wᶜb-śwt-Wśr-kꜣ·f 1143
ḥm-nṯr Ḥr mḥty 1324
ḥm-nṯr Ḥr nb mꜣᶜt 1324
ḥm-nṯr Ḥr nb Mśn 1324
ḥm-nṯr Ḥᶜ·f-Rᶜ 157A, B, 1268

[1] Restored from Mariette, *Mastabas* F.I.
[2] Restored from Petrie, *Medum*, pl. xiii.

ḥm-nṯr Ḥwfw 1288
ḥm-nṯr Ḥnty-iꜣwt·f 682
ḥm-nṯr Ḥnty-mdft 682
ḥm-nṯr Ḥnty-ṯntt 682
ḥm-nṯr Ḥry-bꜣk·f 682
ḥm-nṯr zꜣ Śnfrw 1324
ḥm-nṯr Zkr 682, 29207
ḥm-nṯr Śbk šdty 1324
ḥm-nṯr Śnfrw 1324
ḥm-nṯr Ḏd-šps 682
ḥm-kꜣ 530, 718, 1174, 1324
ḥm(t)-nṯr Ḥwt-Ḥr 1156B, 1175, 1330
ḥm(t)-nṯr Ḥwt-Ḥr nbt nht 157B, 718, 1136
ḥmw 682
ḥry-wḏb m ḫwt-ꜥnḫ 1143
ḥry-pr n pr-nsw 130
ḥry šštꜣ 682, 718, 992, 1272, 1275
ḥry šštꜣ Wꜥb-św-Wśr-kꜣ·f 65455
ḥry šštꜣ wḏꜥ-nśw 718
ḥry šštꜣ [Mn-św]-Ny-wśr-Rꜥ 65951
ḥry šštꜣ n pr-nśw 157A, B
ḥry šštꜣ n pr-dwꜣt 1143, 1324, 1383, 65951
ḥry šštꜣ n nb·f 658
ḥry šštꜣ n nśw m śt·f nbt 1383
ḥry šštꜣ n nśw m šštꜣ nb 1383
ḥry šštꜣ n nṯr·f 682
ḥry šštꜣ n śḏꜣwty nṯr 1263
ḥry šštꜣ Ḥr nb mꜣꜥt 1345
ḥry šštꜣ Ḥꜥ·f-Rꜥ-wr 157B
ḥry-tp Nḫb 1143, 1166
ḥry ḏbꜣt 65951
ḥḳꜣ ḫwt 1159, 1262, 1265, 1319A, 1341, 1342

ḫwy-ꜥ 1383
ḫnty-š pr-ꜥꜣ 65455
ḫntt Ḥwt-Ḥꜥ·f-Rꜥ 157A, B
ḫrp ꜥḥ 1143, 1324
ḫrp wꜥbw 1324
ḫrp wꜥbw nśw 1173, 1288
ḫrp wśḫt 1278
ḫrp ḫwt-ṯḥnt 682
ḫrp ḫmw-nṯr Śnfrw 1345
ḫrp ḫmt (nb) 682
ḫrp śḫt 682
ḫrp kꜣnw 130
ḫrp tmꜣ 1242
ḫty Mnw 1324
ḫty Ḥr 1324

ḫry-ḫbt 128, 199, 865, 869, 992, 1262, 1263, 1278, 1287, 1319A, B, 1324, 1341, 1342, 1480, 1663
ḫry-tp nśw 212, 1159, 1191, 1278, 1287, 1324
ḫḳrt nśw wꜥtt 1319A, 1330

zꜣ nśw 1242, 1273, 1274, 1277, 1324, 1345
zꜣt nśw 682
zꜣw Nḫn 1324
zꜣb 718, 1191, 1324, 1510, 1603
zš 128, 527, 718, 1168, 1488, 1603
zš ꜥw (n) nśw 718, 1011, 1191 1282
zš ꜥw (n) nṯr 1319A, B, 1341
zš pr-ḥḏ 527

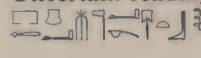
śbꜣ Ḥr ḫnty pt 1383
śmꜣ wḏꜥ-mdw n ḫwt-wrt 1272
śmꜣ(?) Mnw m Ḥꜥ-Śnfrw 1324
śmꜣ(?) Ḥr 1324, 1383
śmr 212, 1143
śmr wꜥty 112, 128, 199, 992, 1143, 1159, 1166, 1262, 1263, 1265, 1278, 1287, 1319A, B, 1324, 1341, 1342, 1345, 1383, 1480, 1574
śmr wꜥty n mrwt 1383
śmr pr 1480
śmr n it·f 1324
śmr n pr-ꜥꜣ 1268
śmśw iz 1242, 1324
śmśw hꜣyt 1272
śḫḏ irw šny pr-ꜥꜣ 658
śḫḏ wꜥbw 1272, 1282
śḫḏ wꜥbw Wꜥb-św-Wśr-kꜣ·f 1275
śḫḏ wꜥbw Nḫn-Rꜥ 1143
śḫḏ wꜥbw Rꜥ m Nḫn-Rꜥ 1275
śḫḏ wꜥbw Ḥꜥ·f-Rꜥ-wr 1268, 1269
śḫḏ pr-ꜥꜣ 658
śḫḏ pr-šnꜥ šzpw-ib-Rꜥ 1136
śḫḏ Nfr-kꜣ-Rꜥ-mn-ꜥnḫ 212
śḫḏ ḫmw-kꜣ 1270A
śḫḏ ḫntyw-š 1272
śḫḏ zš 718
śḫḏ zš pr-ḥḏ 535
śḫm bꜣt 1262, 1265
śḫm zꜣw 1288
śḫm zꜣ (n) Ḥꜥ·f-Rꜥ-wr 157A, B
śḫm zꜣ ḥr(yw) šštꜣ Ḥꜥ·f-Rꜥ-wr 157A, B
⟨ššmty⟩ imꜣt 865
śḏꜣwty 718
śḏꜣwty bity 626, 1262, 1319A, B, 1324, 1341, 1818
śḏꜣwty nṯr, 869
śḏꜣwty nṯr 𓊝 1324

špśś nśw 1480

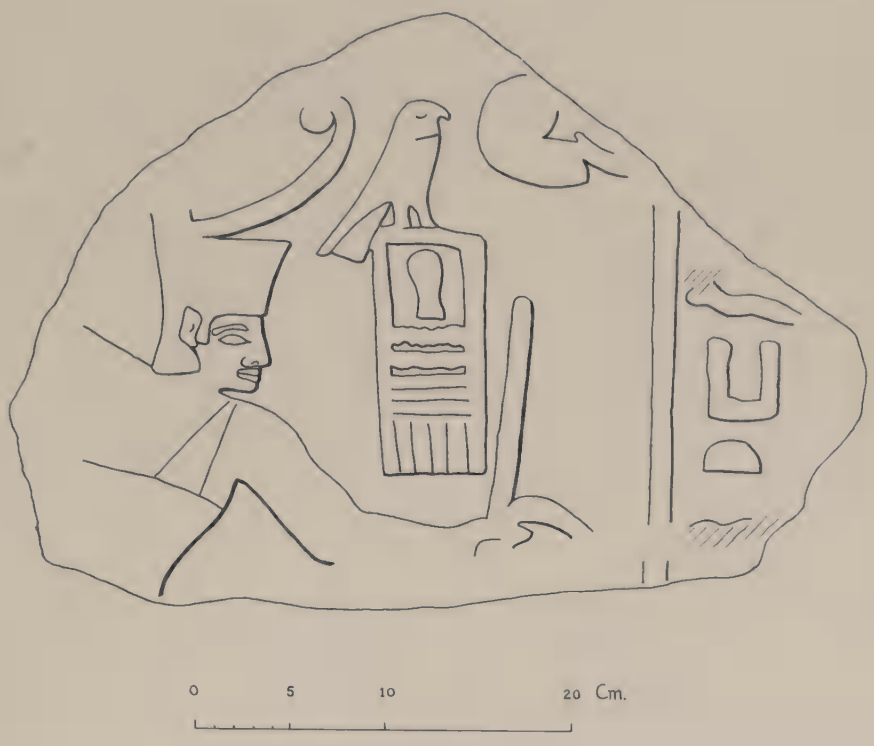
tꜣyty 1324, 1510

ṯꜣty 1324, 1510

dwꜣt Ḥwt-Ḥr rꜥ nb 528
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 1185

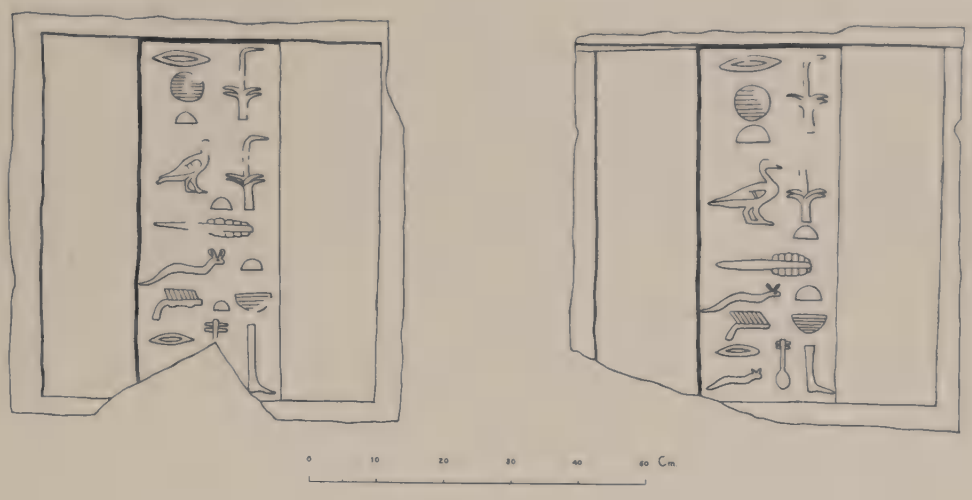
PLATES



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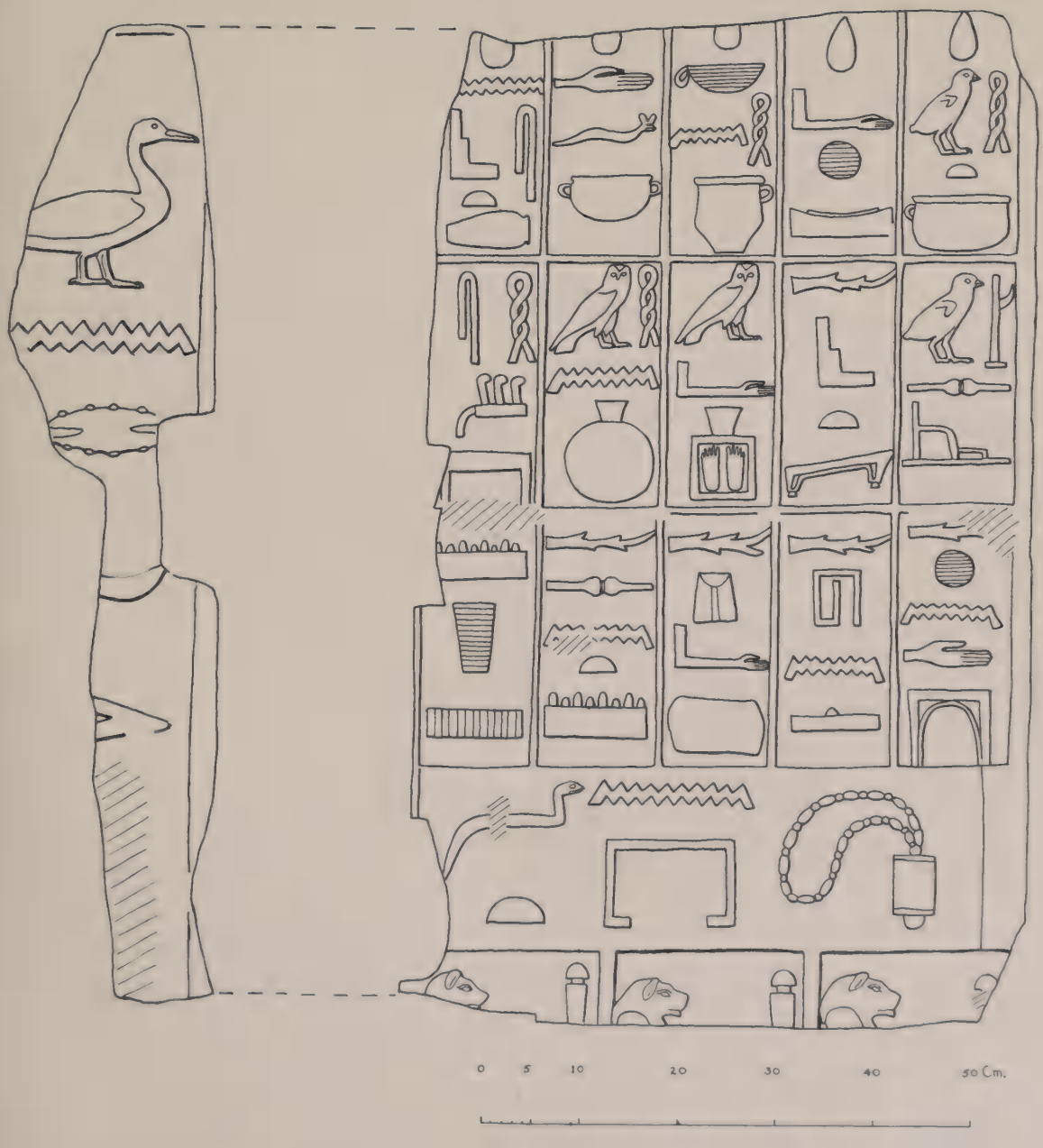


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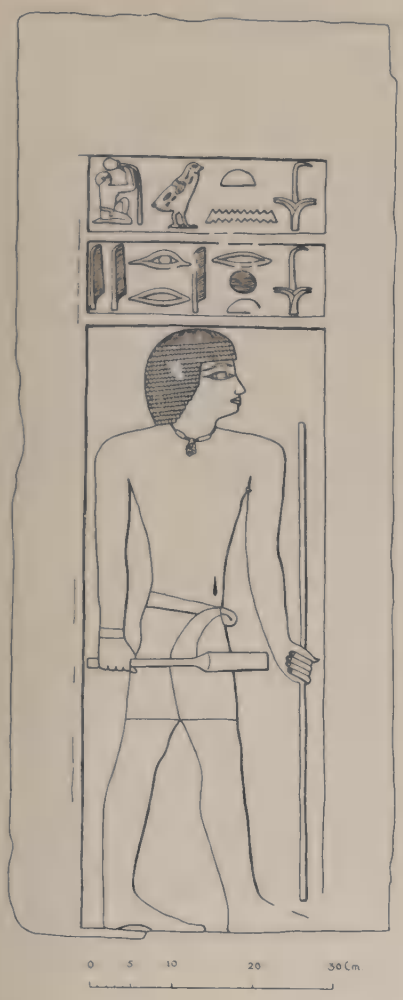


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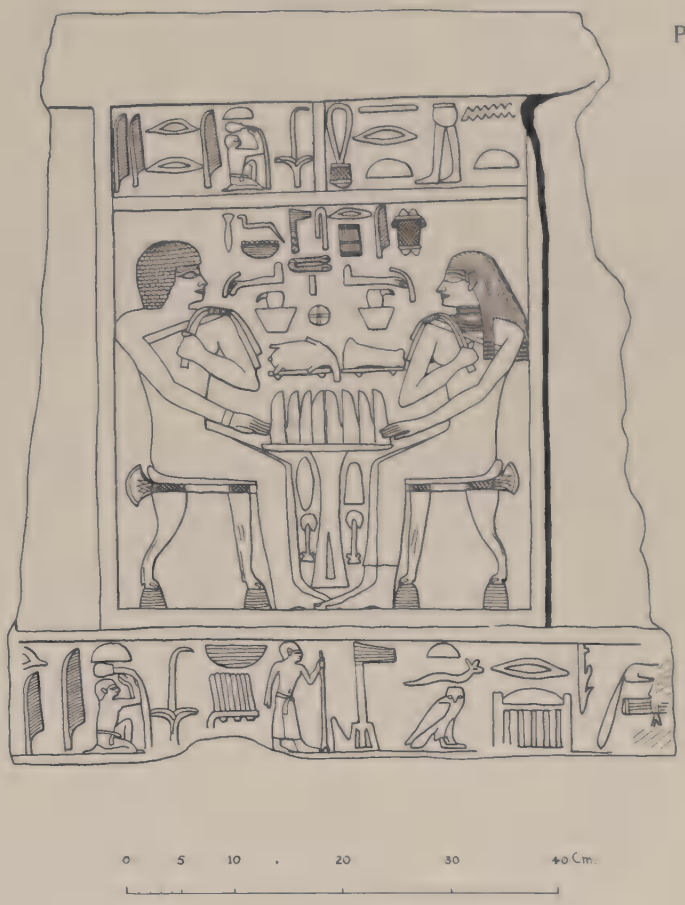
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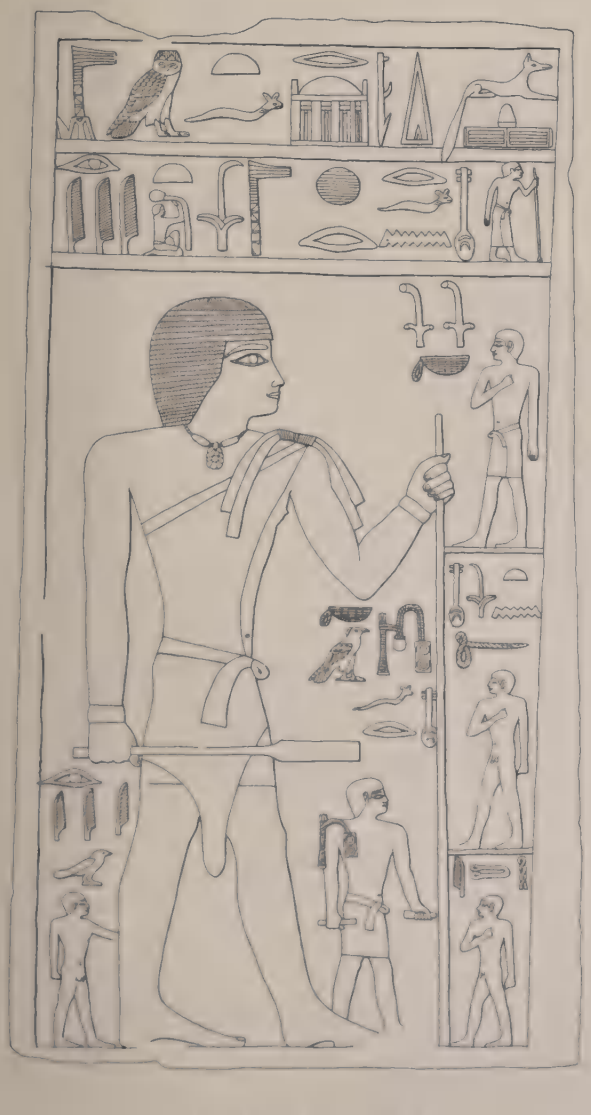
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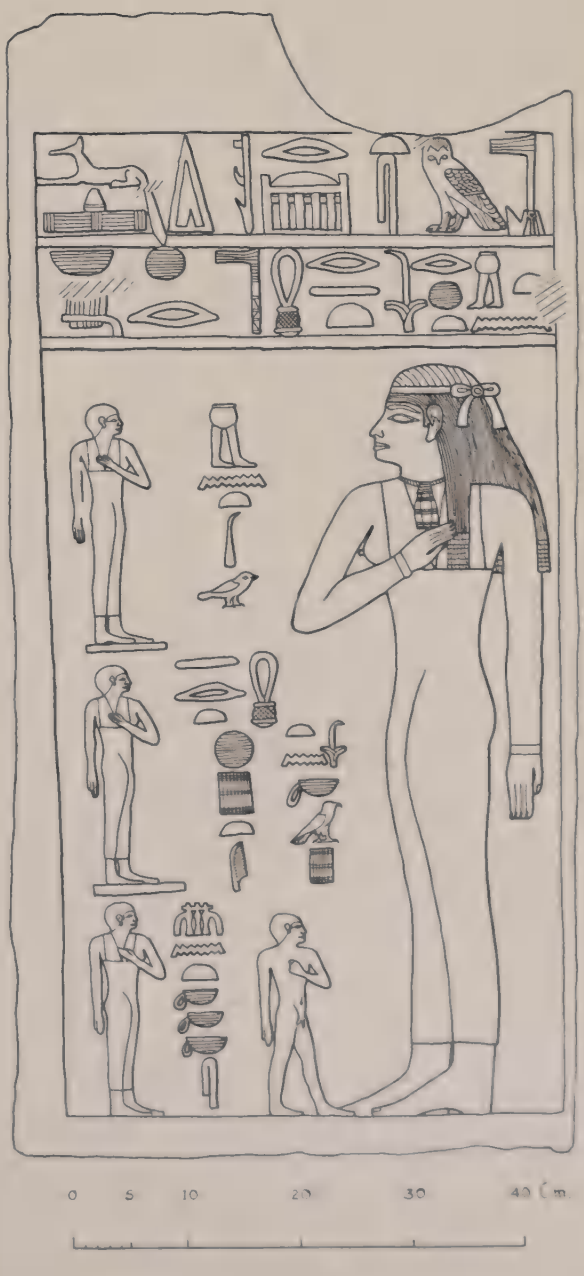
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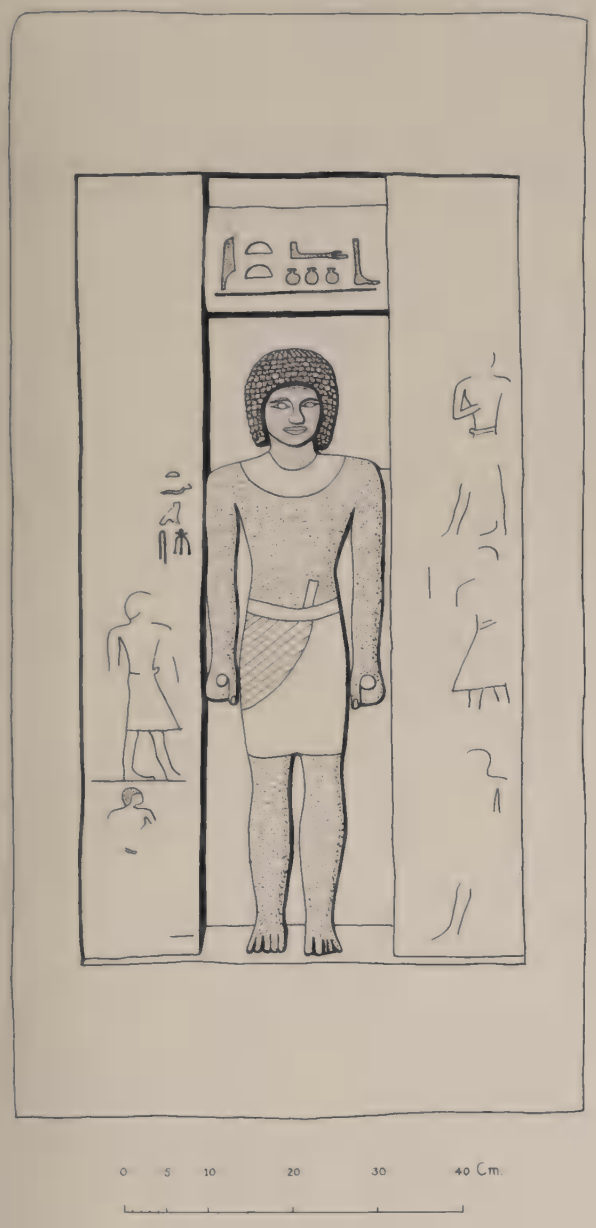
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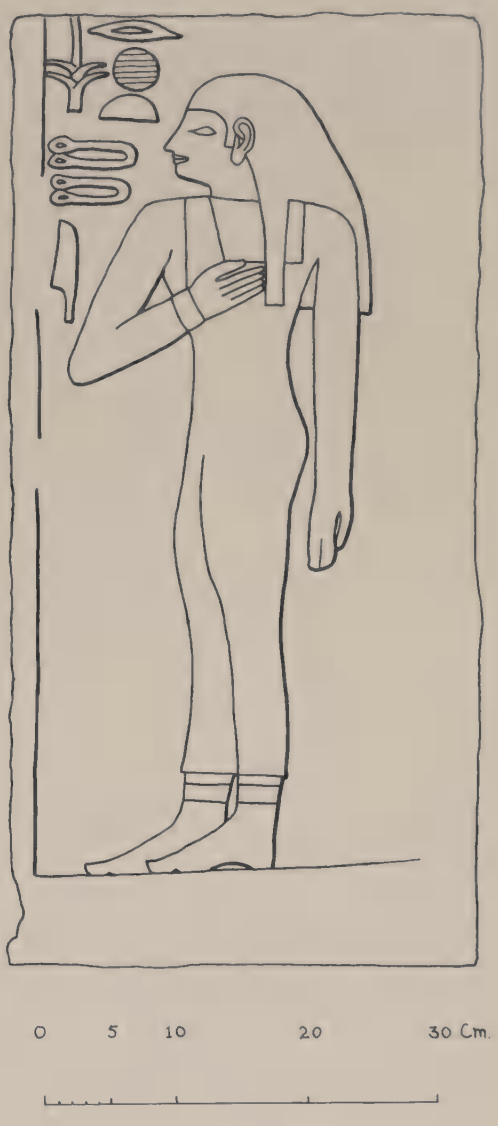
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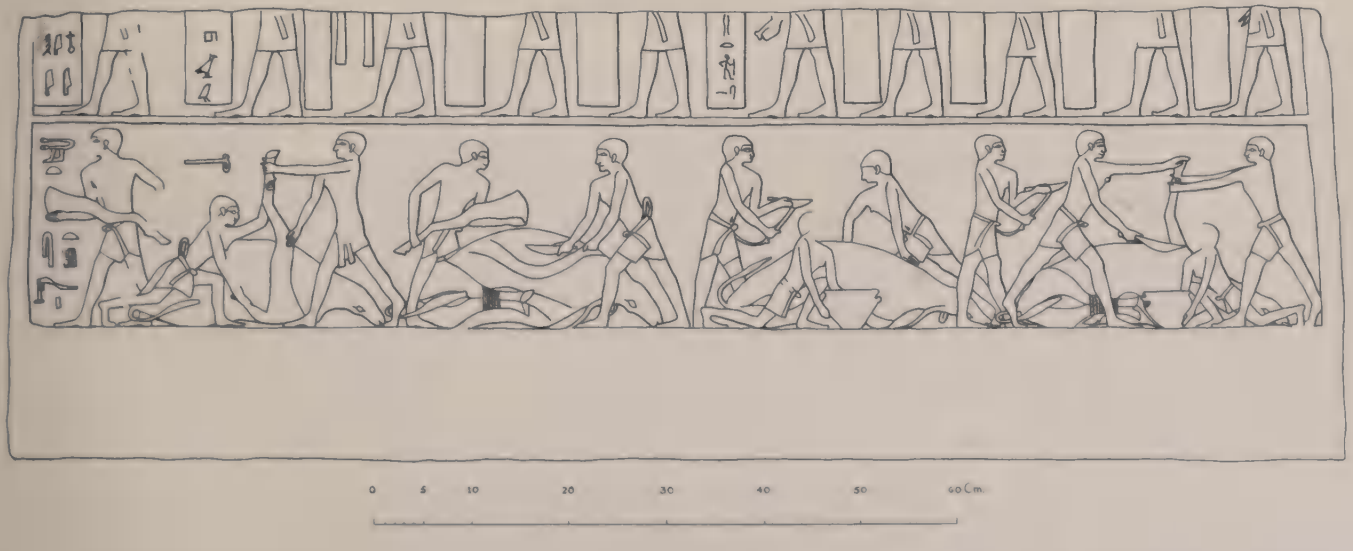
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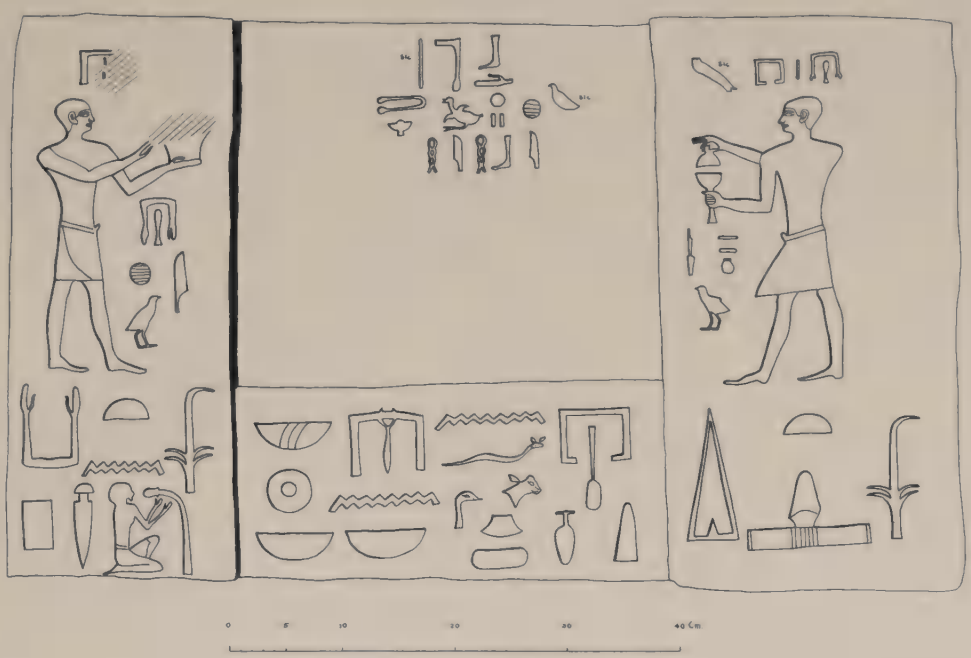
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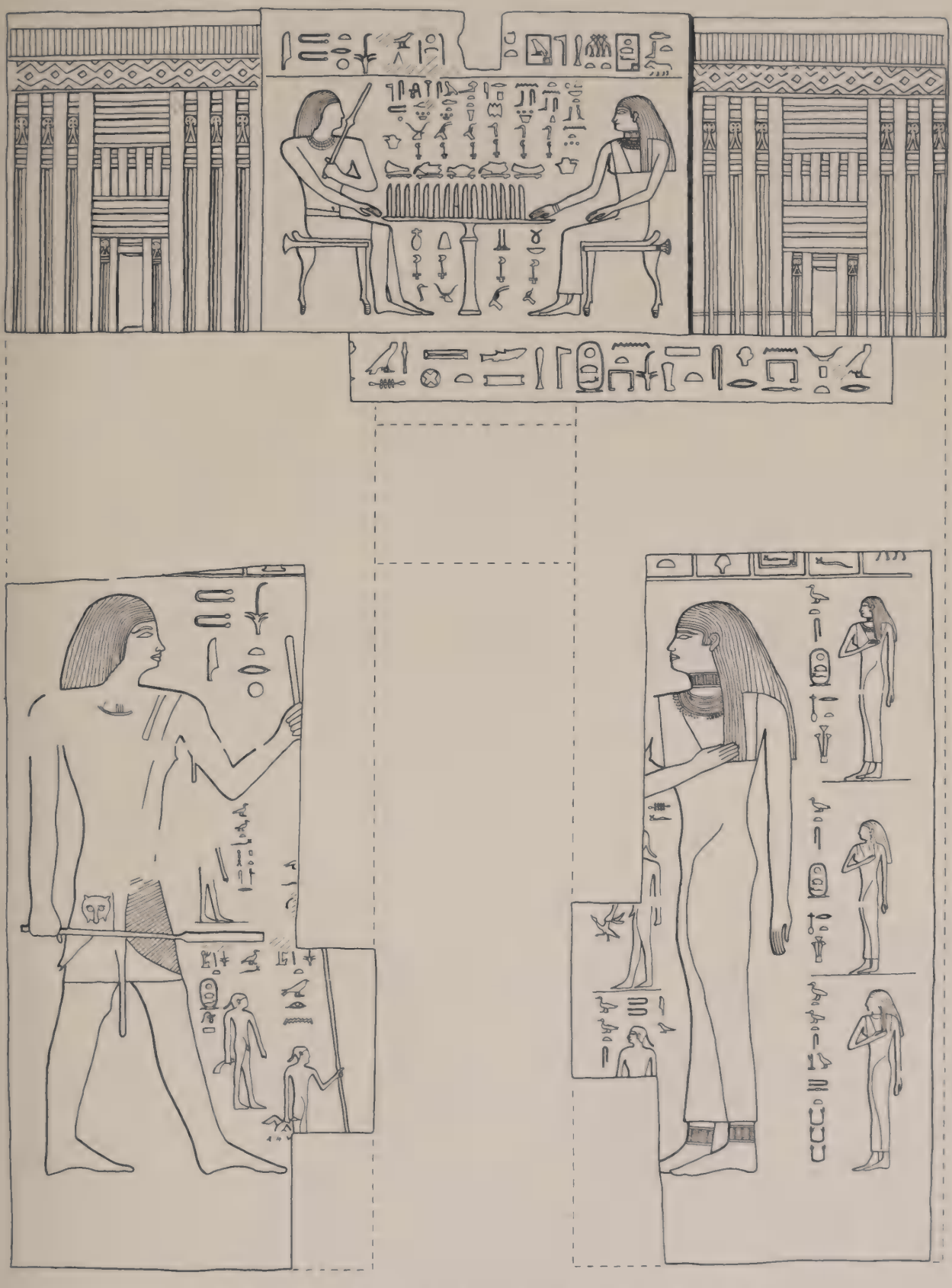
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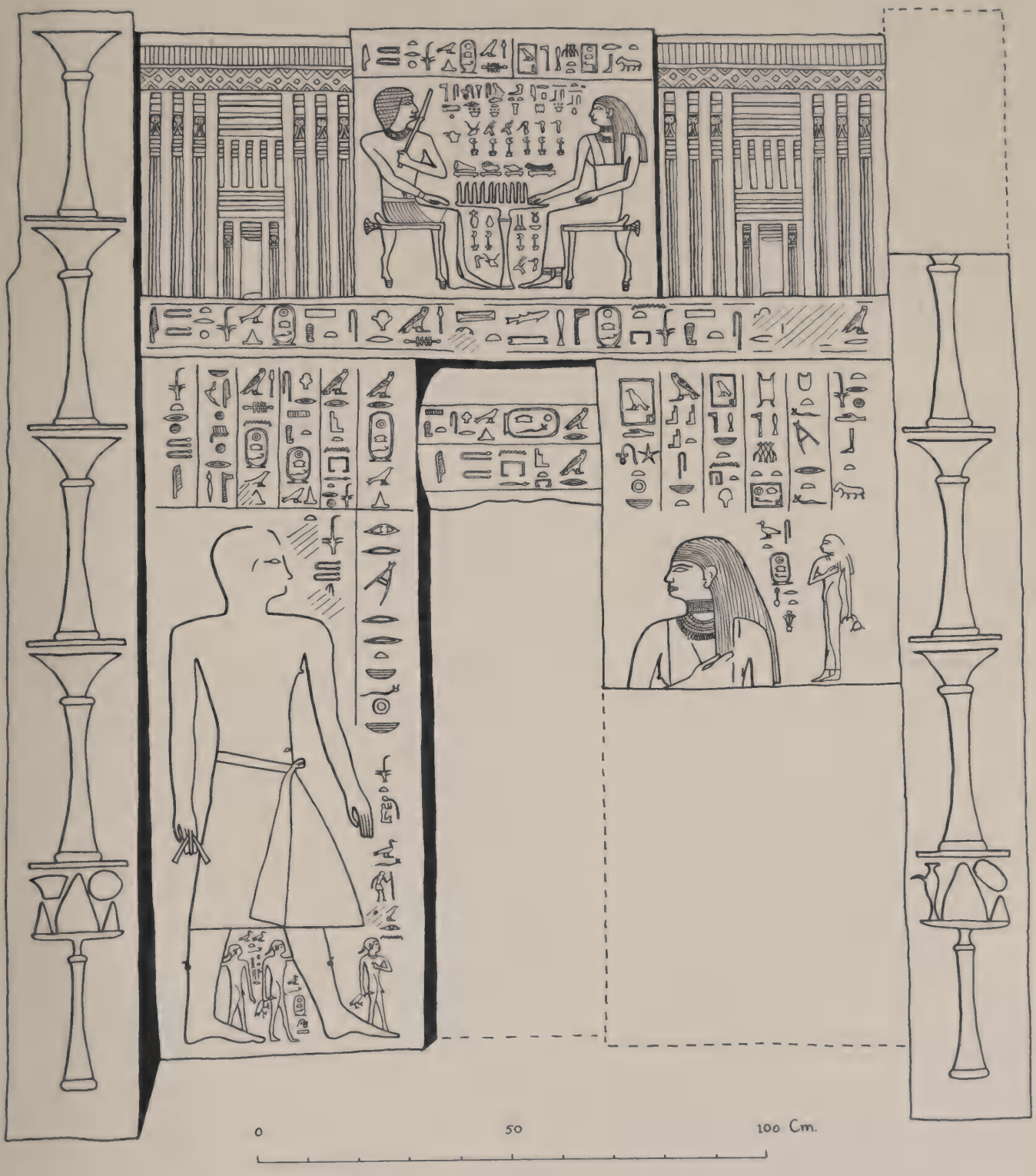


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0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Cm

No. 157 A



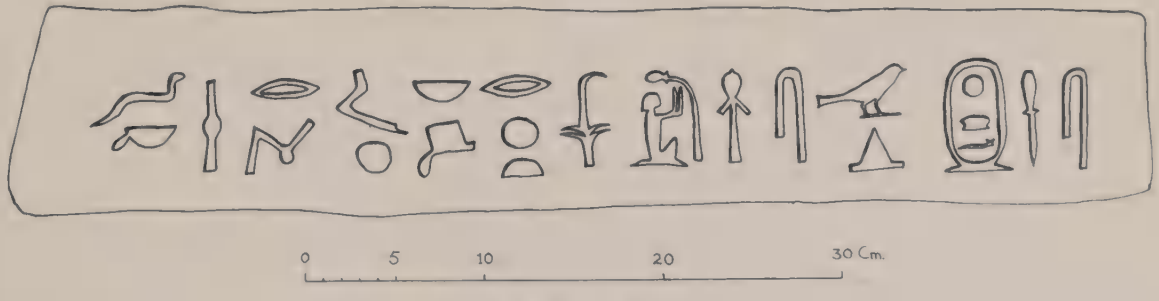
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1. No. 157C



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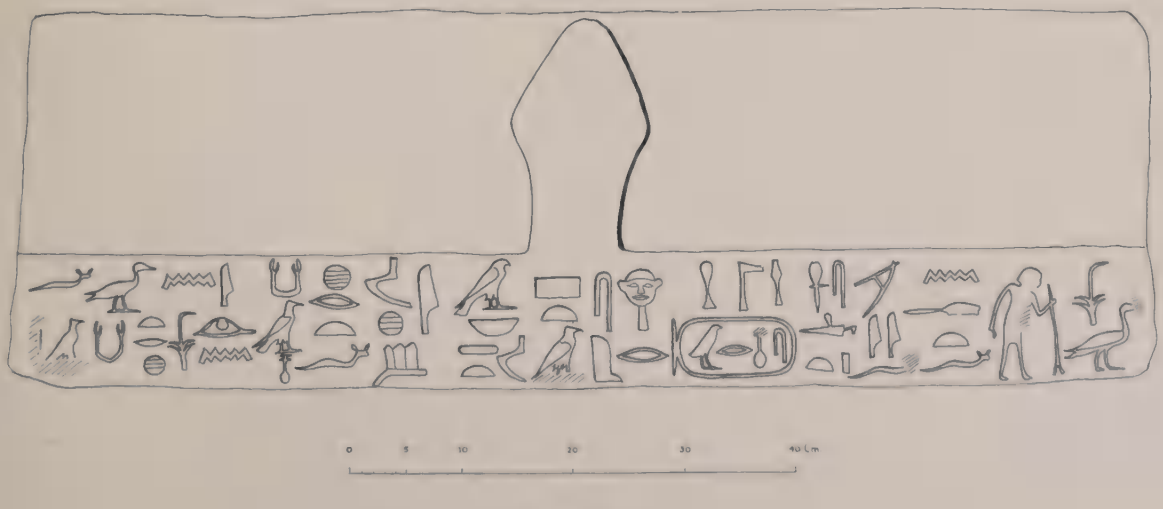
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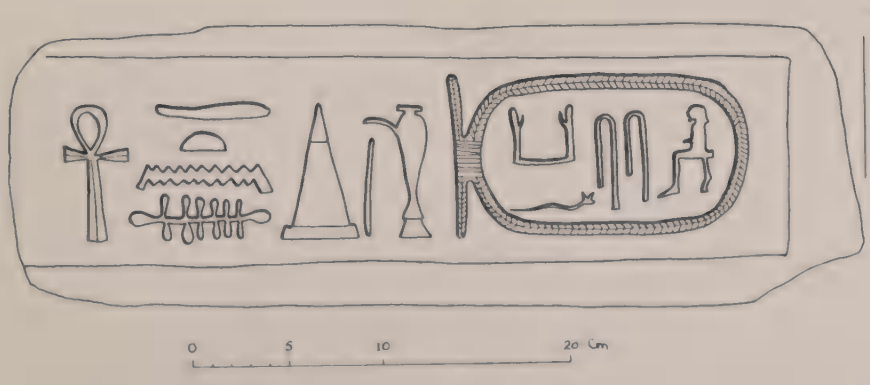
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2. No. 1510



1. No. 1282



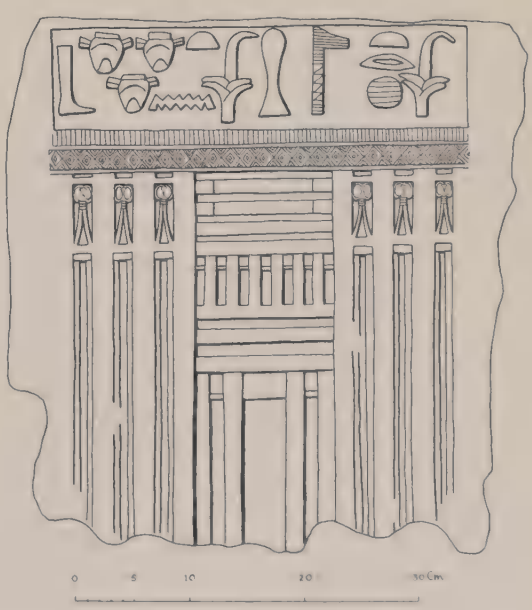
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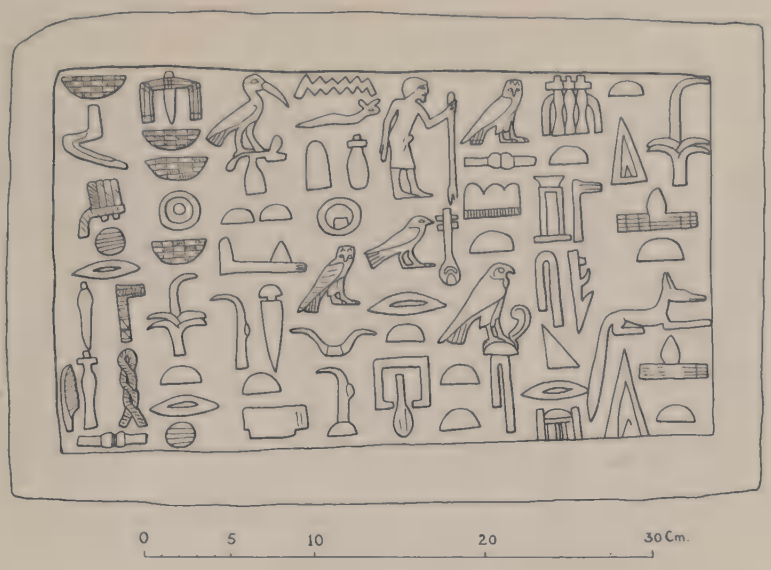
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2. No. 1267



3. No. 1266



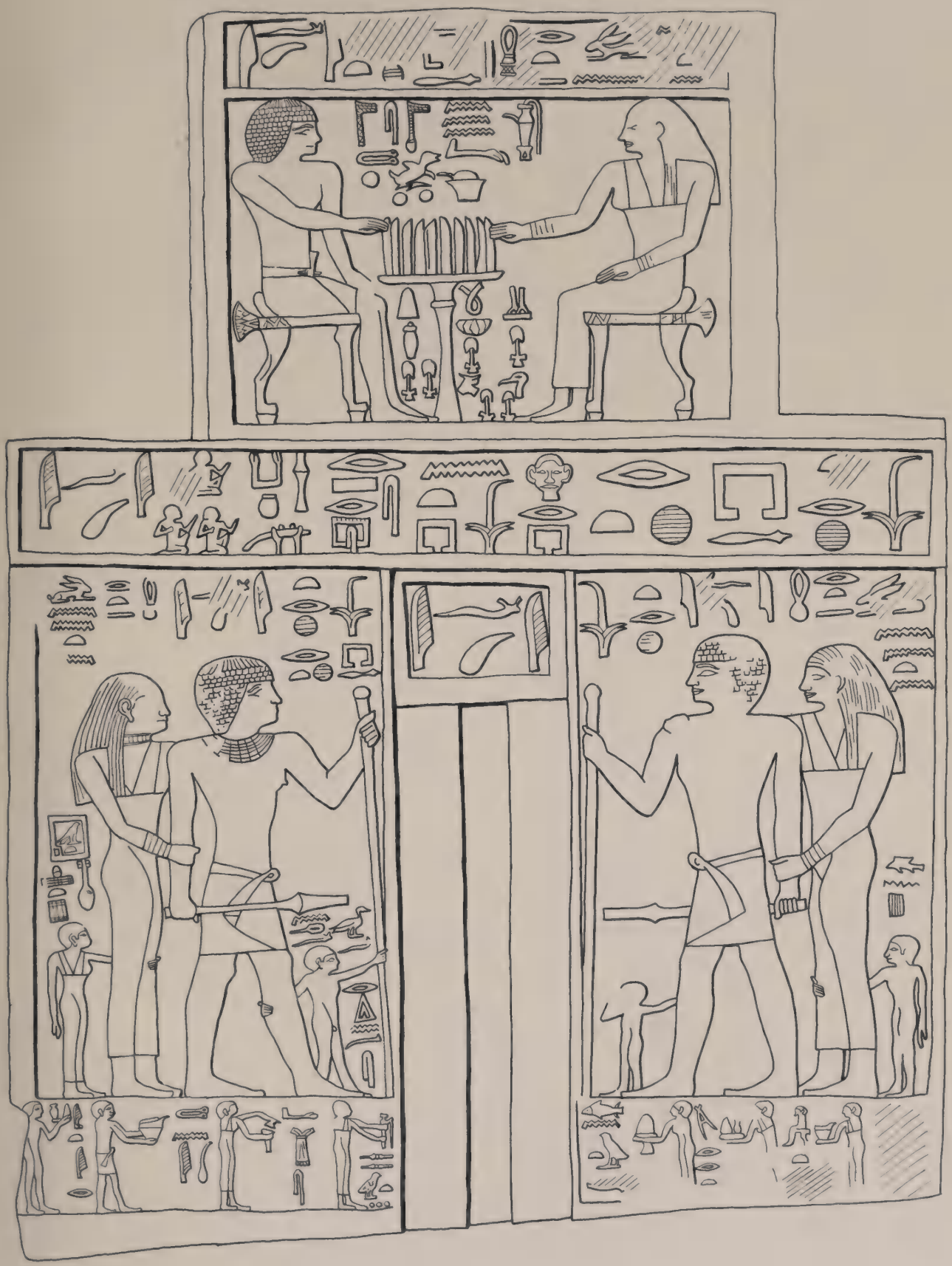
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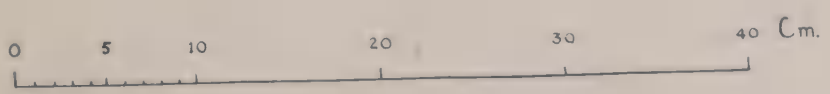


2. No. 1228



3. No. 1192





No. 130





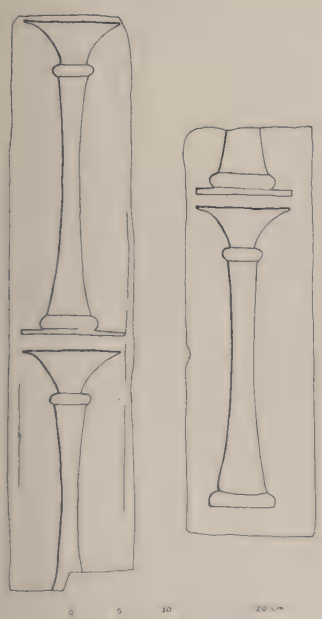
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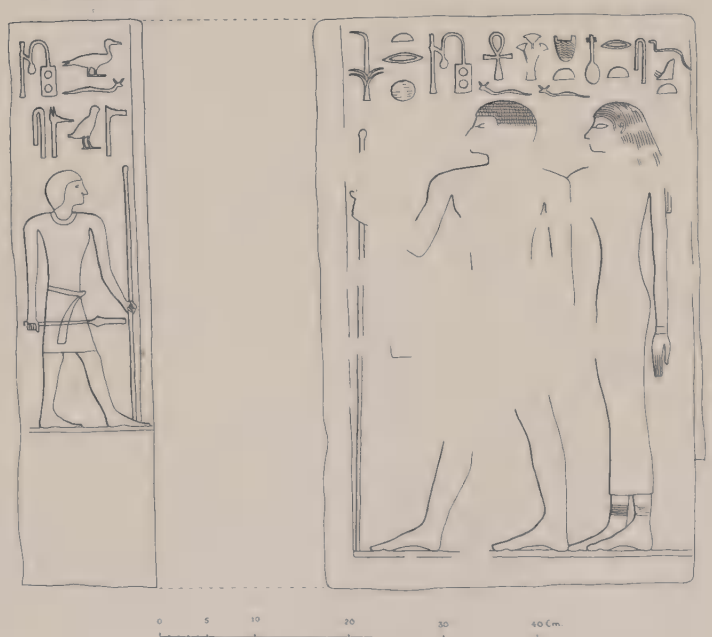
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4. No. 530



6. Nos. 533, 534



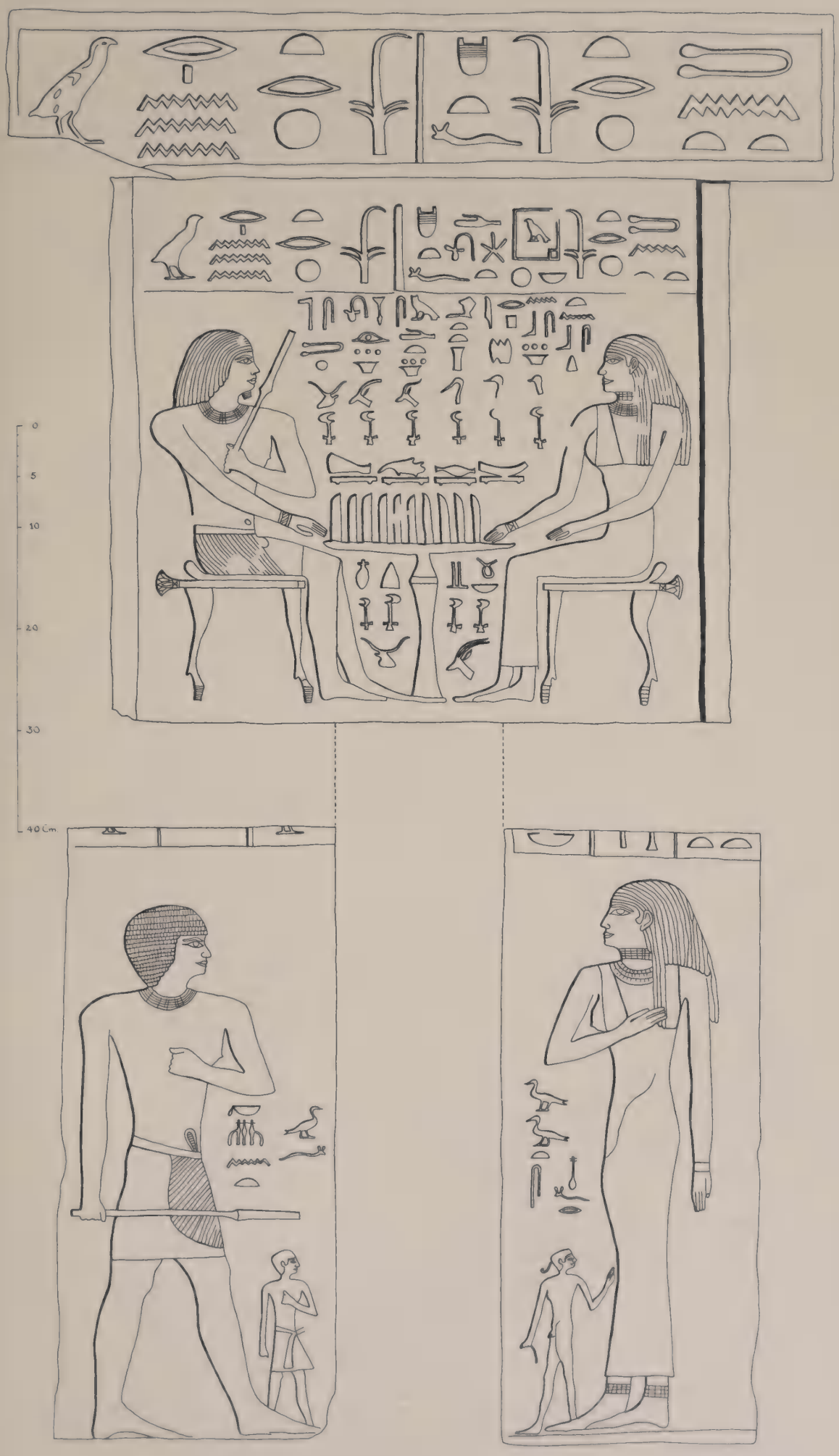
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5. No. 532



7. No. 535



No. 528





No. 682







Cm.



1. No. 1166



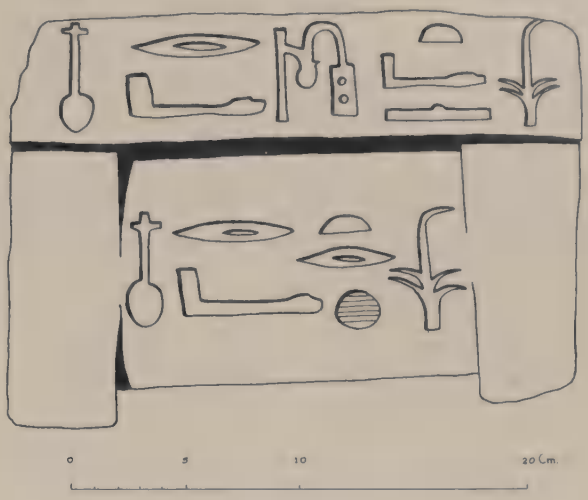
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No. 1383



1. No. 872



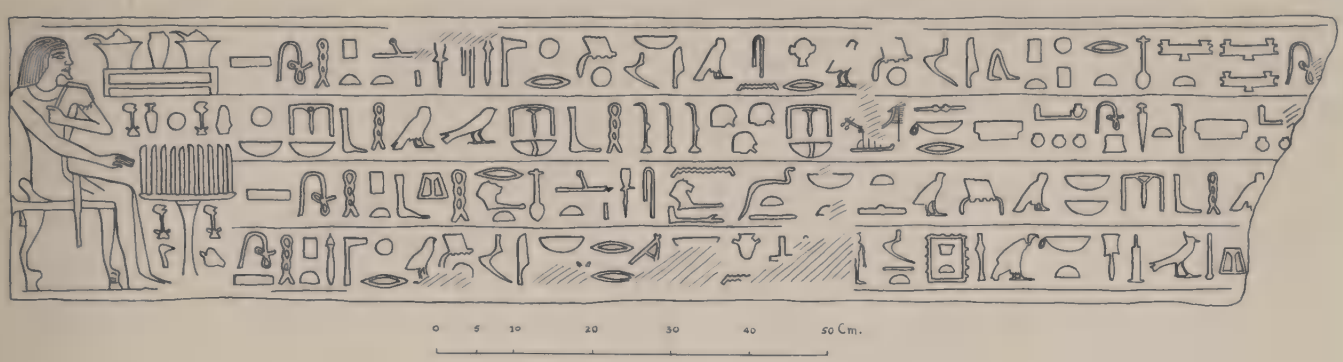
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3. No. 1136



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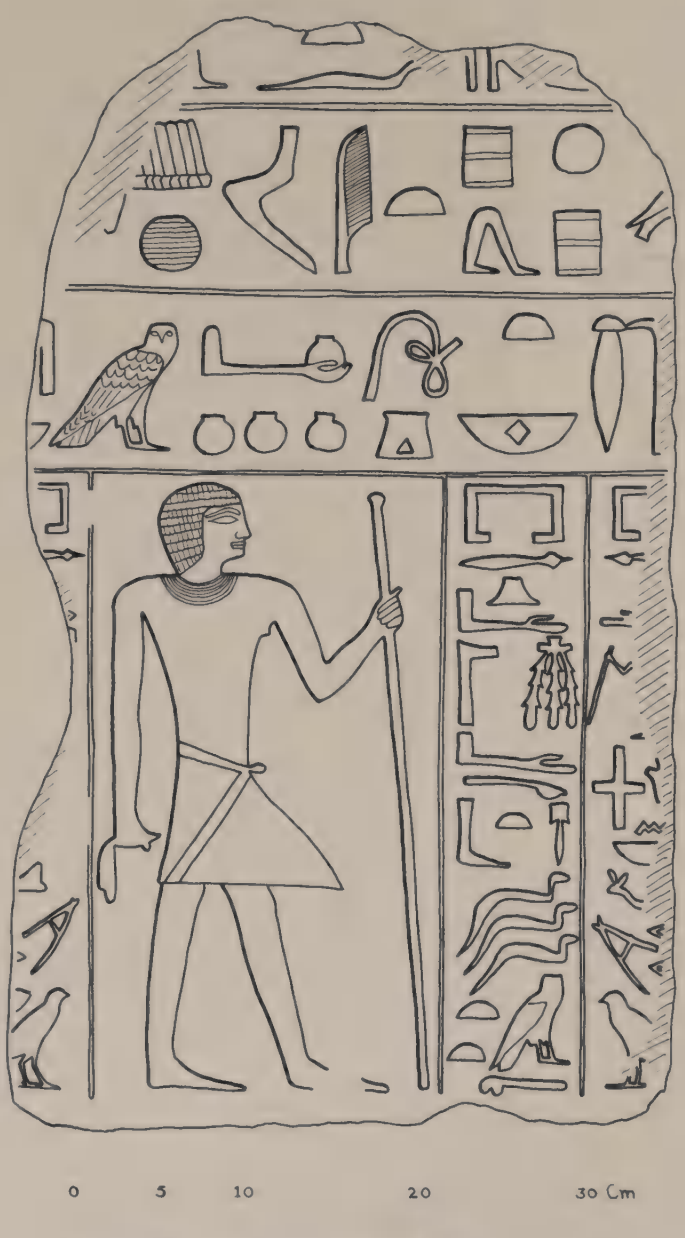


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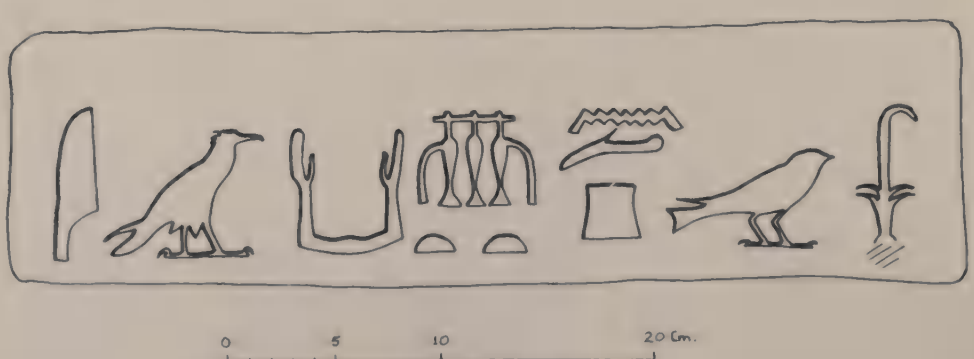


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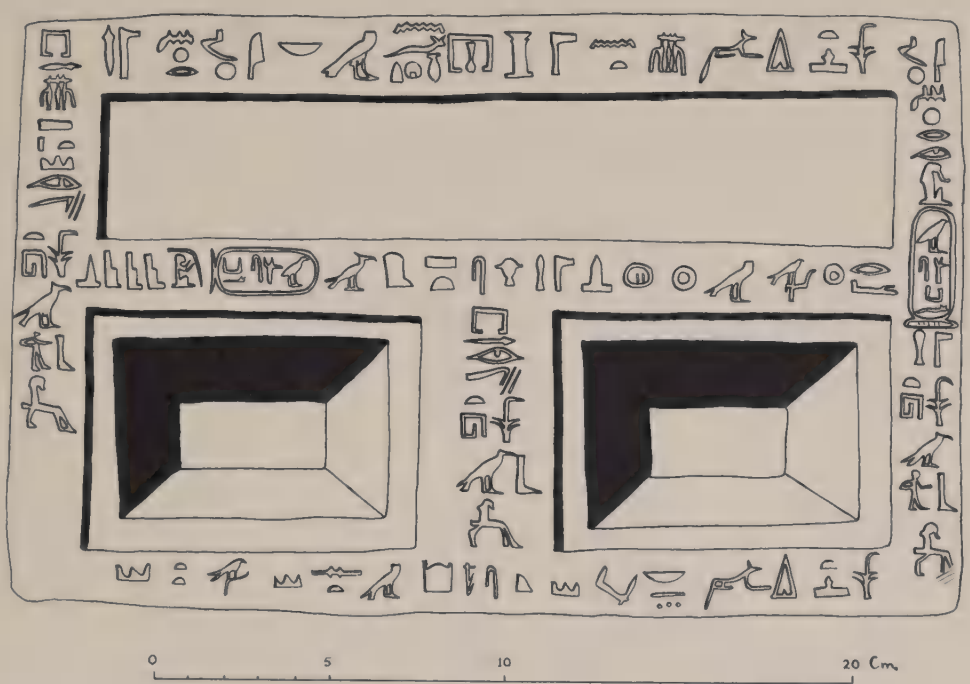
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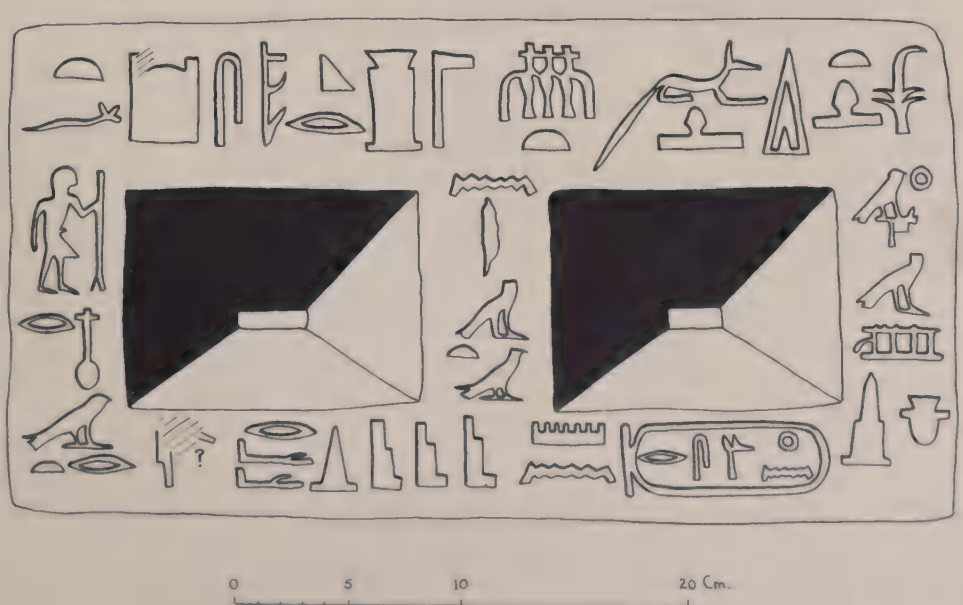
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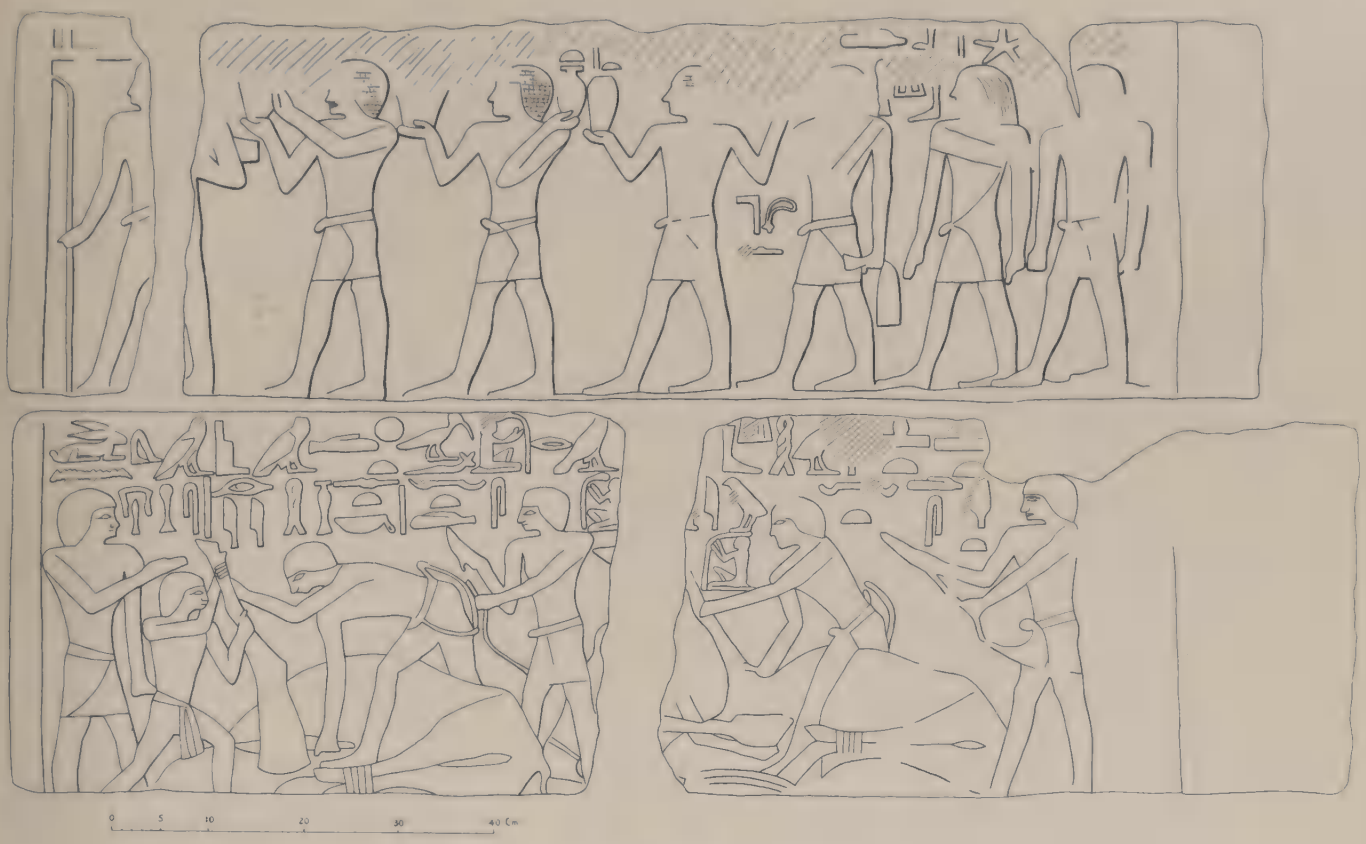
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2. No 65955



3. No. 65953



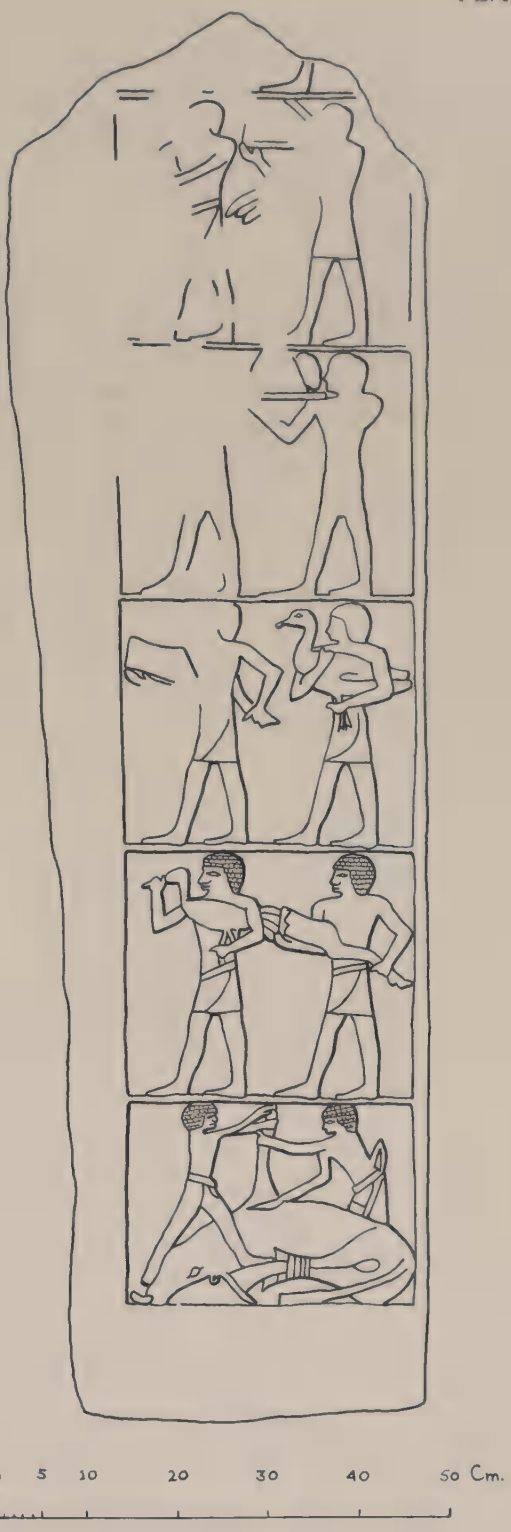
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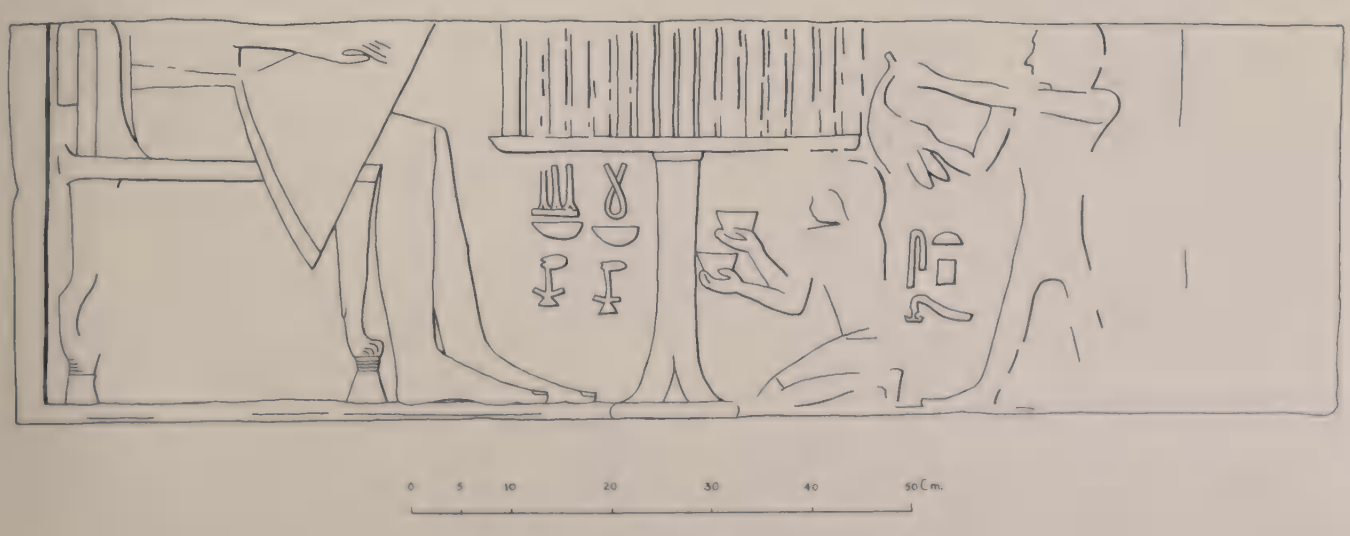
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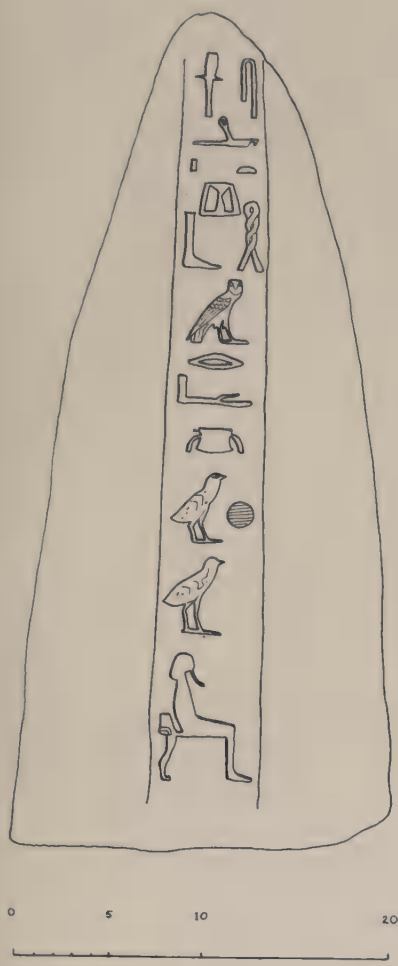
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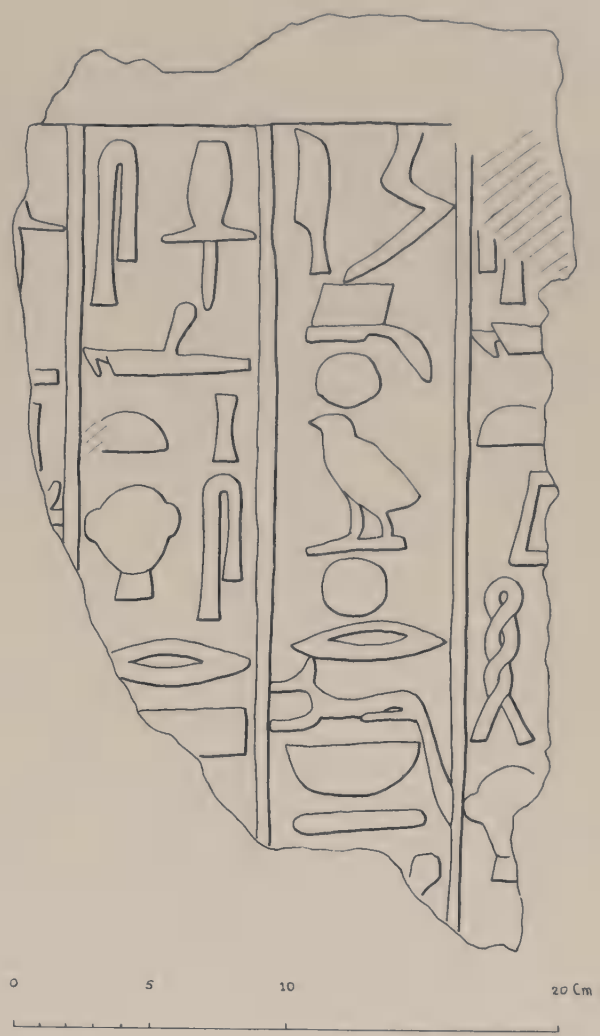
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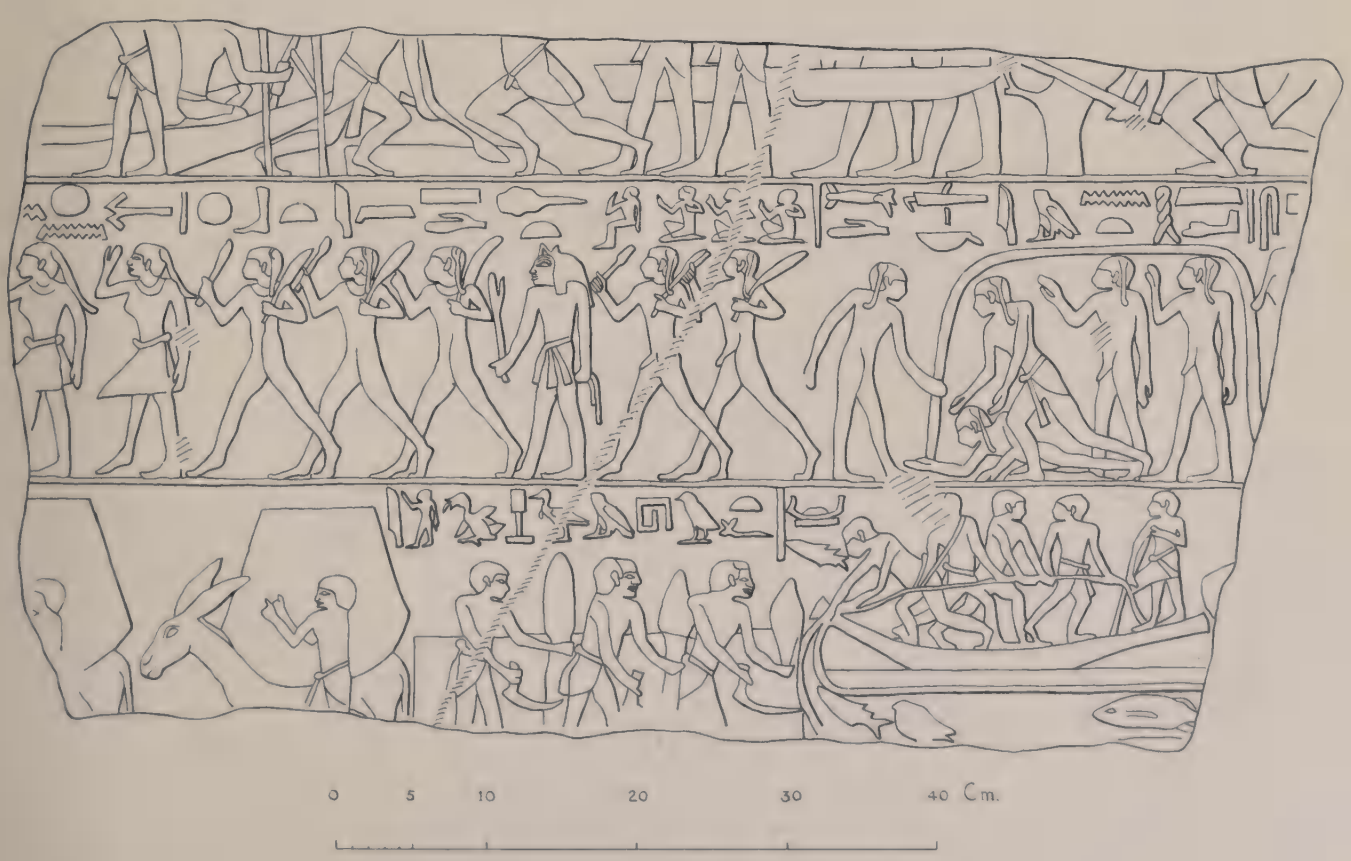
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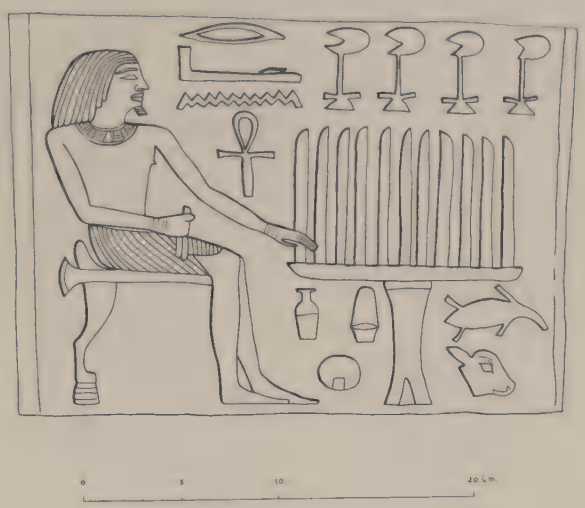
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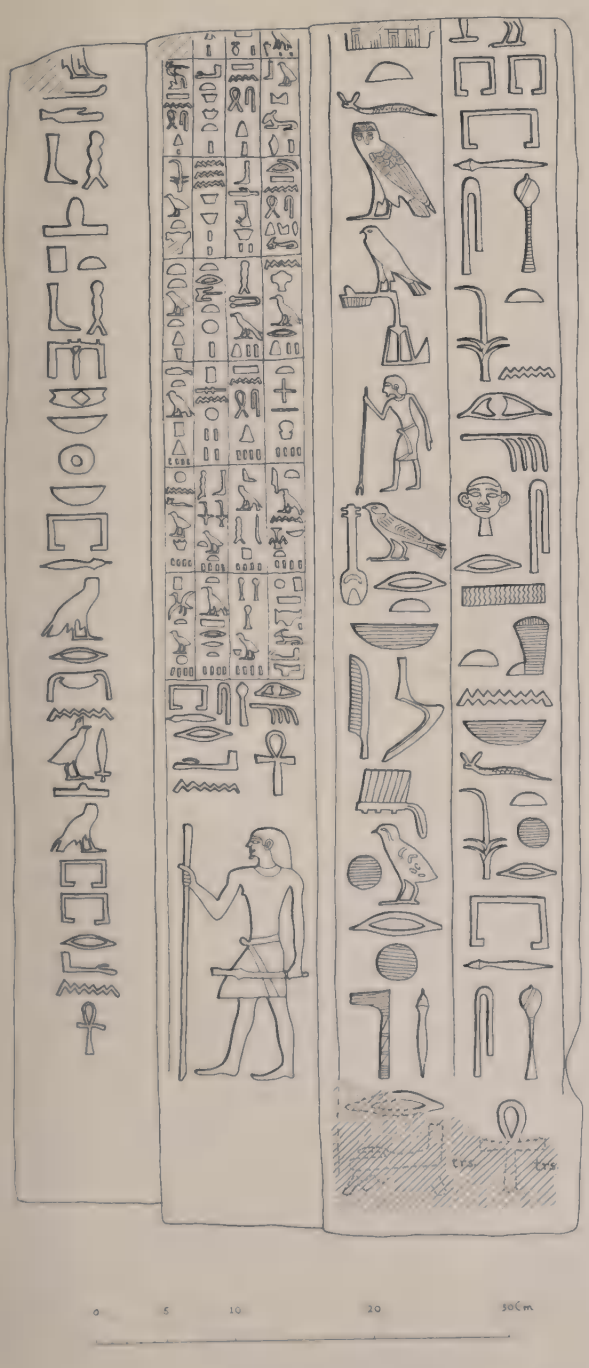
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3. No. 994



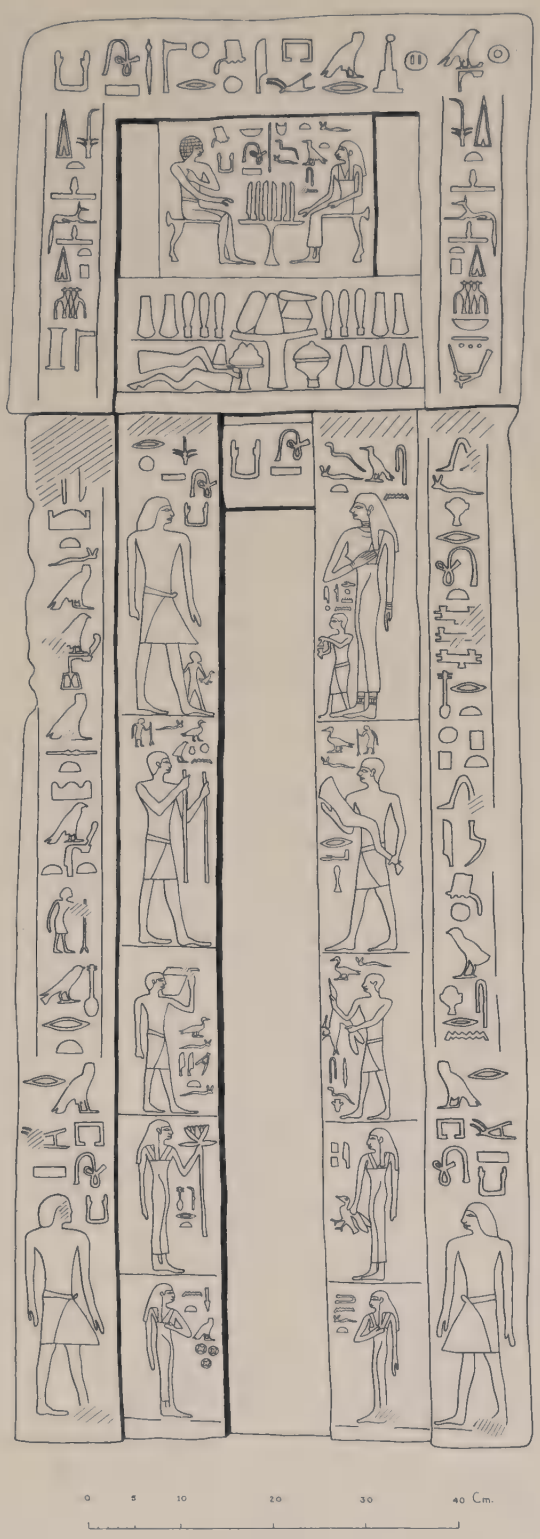
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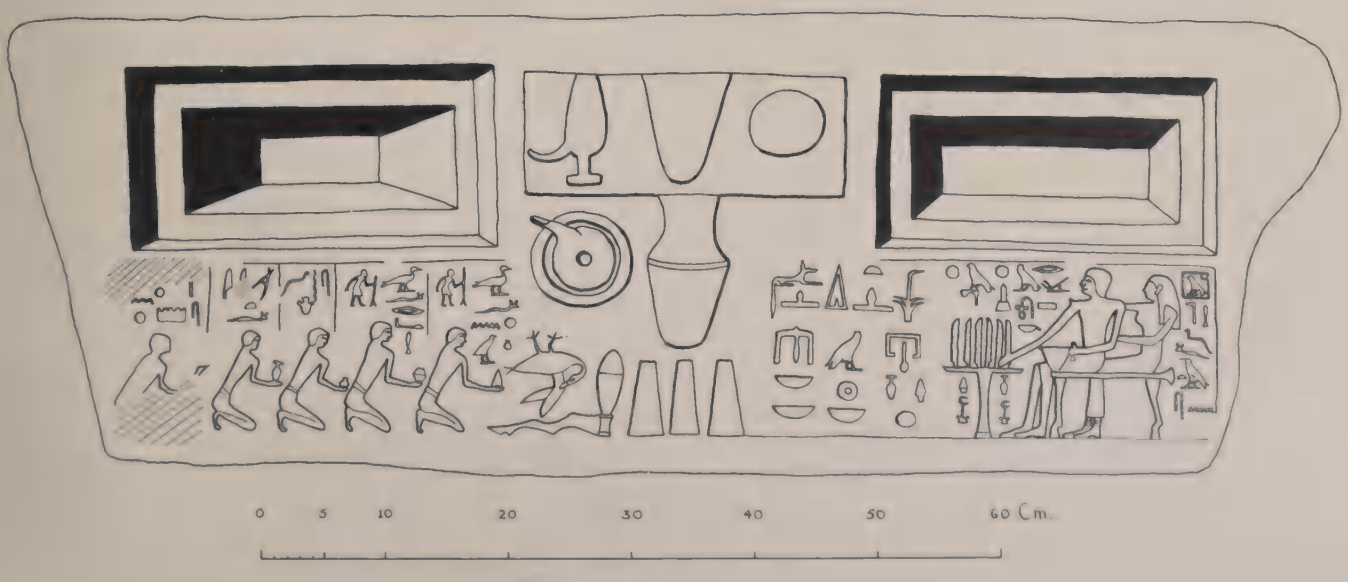
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3. No. 1429B



1. No. 1156A



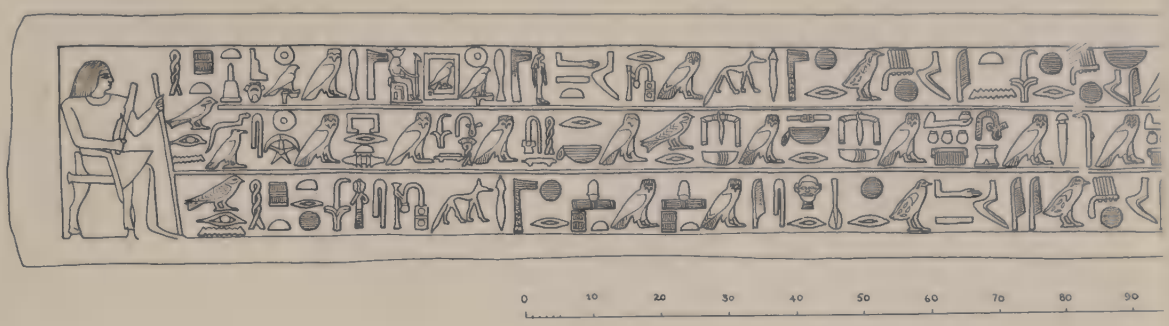
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No. 718 False Doors



100 Cm.



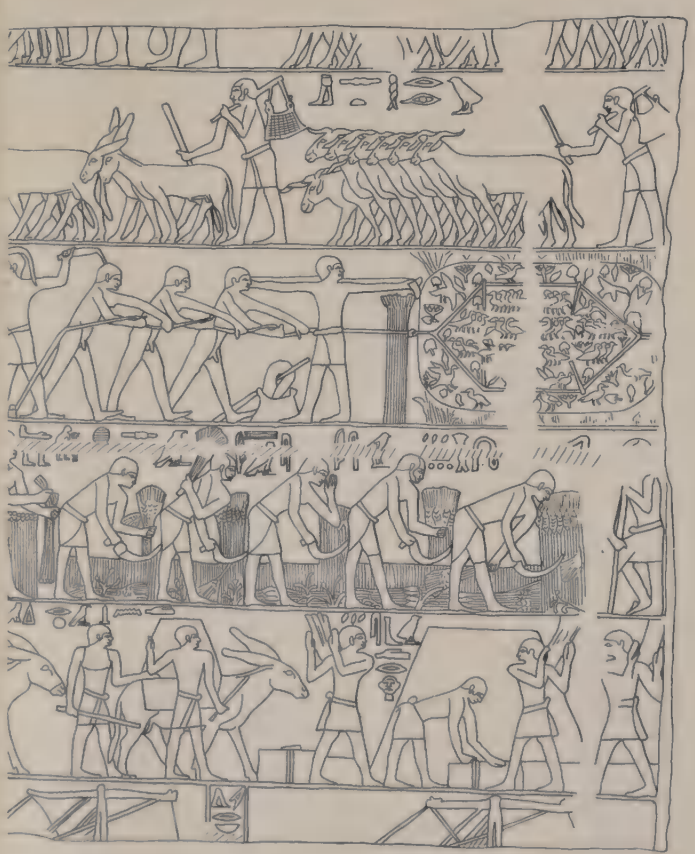
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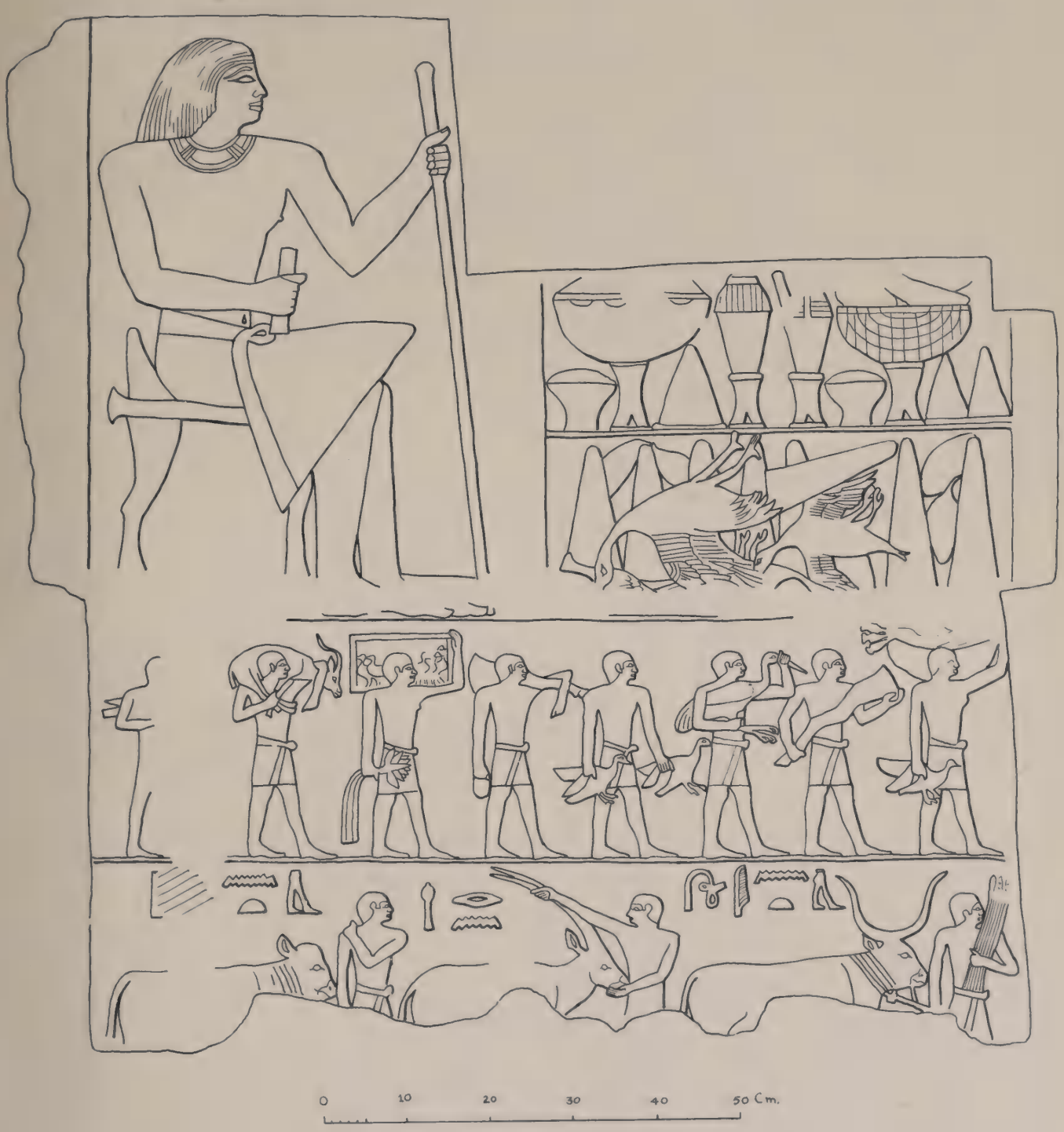


2. No. 718 Agricultural Scenes

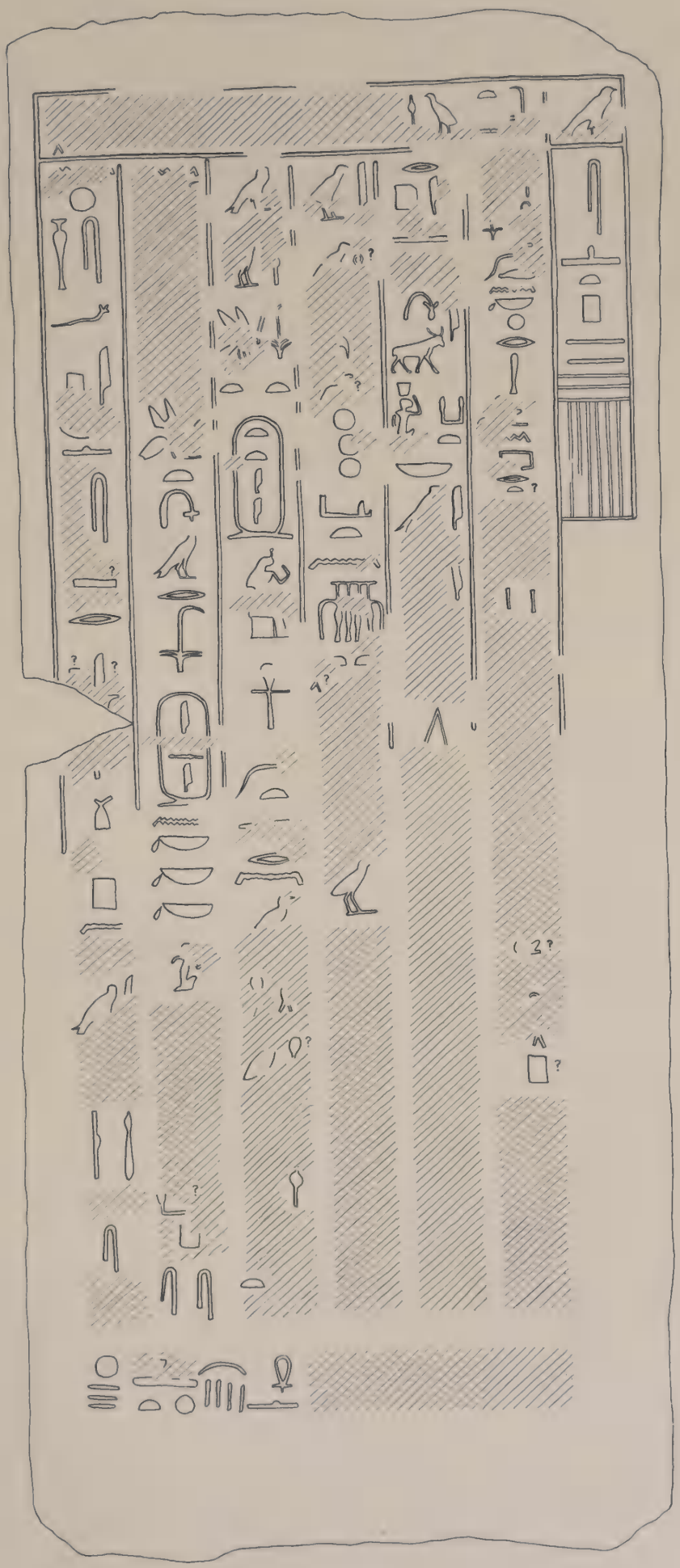


100 Cm.





No. 718 Offering Bearers



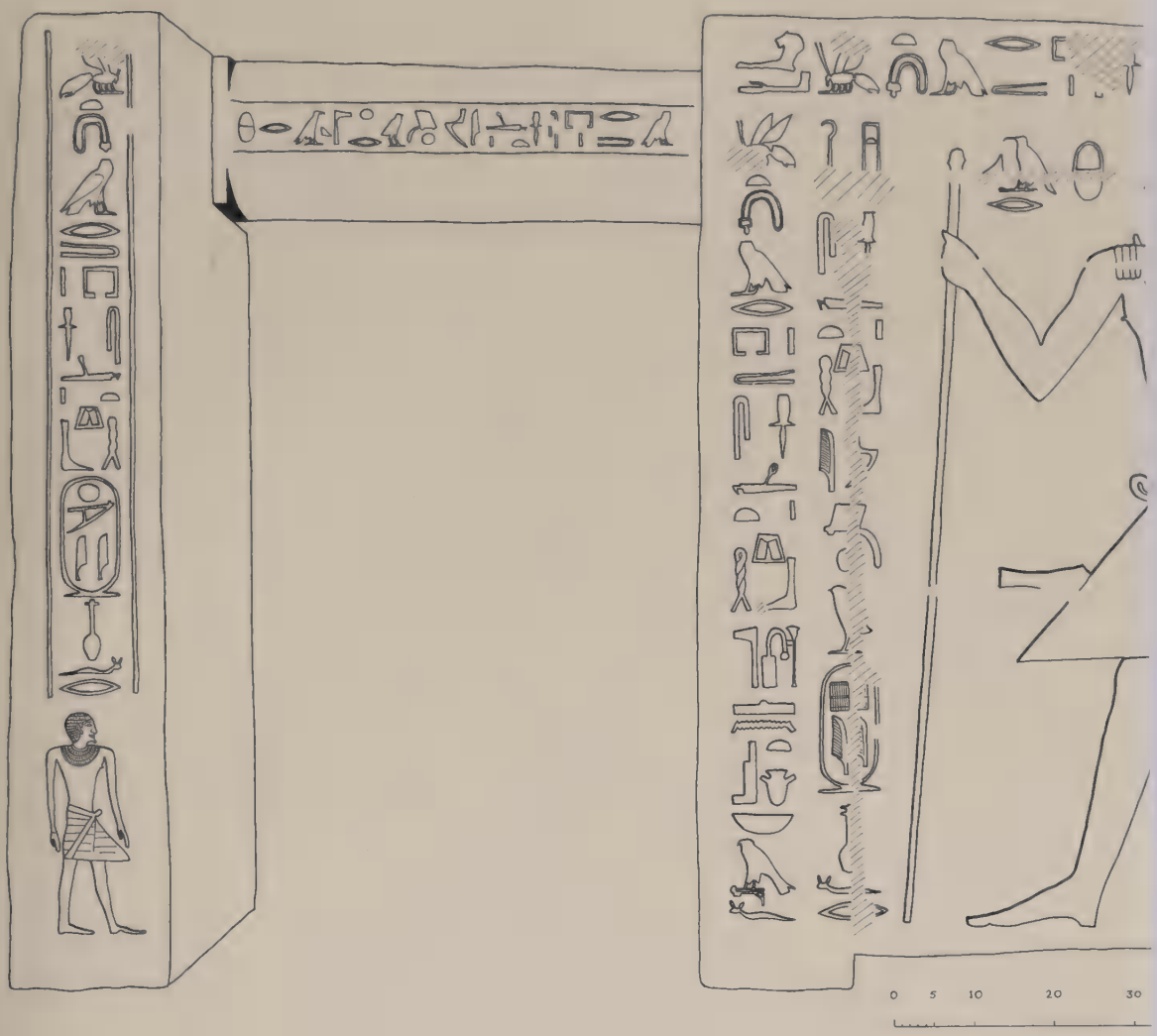
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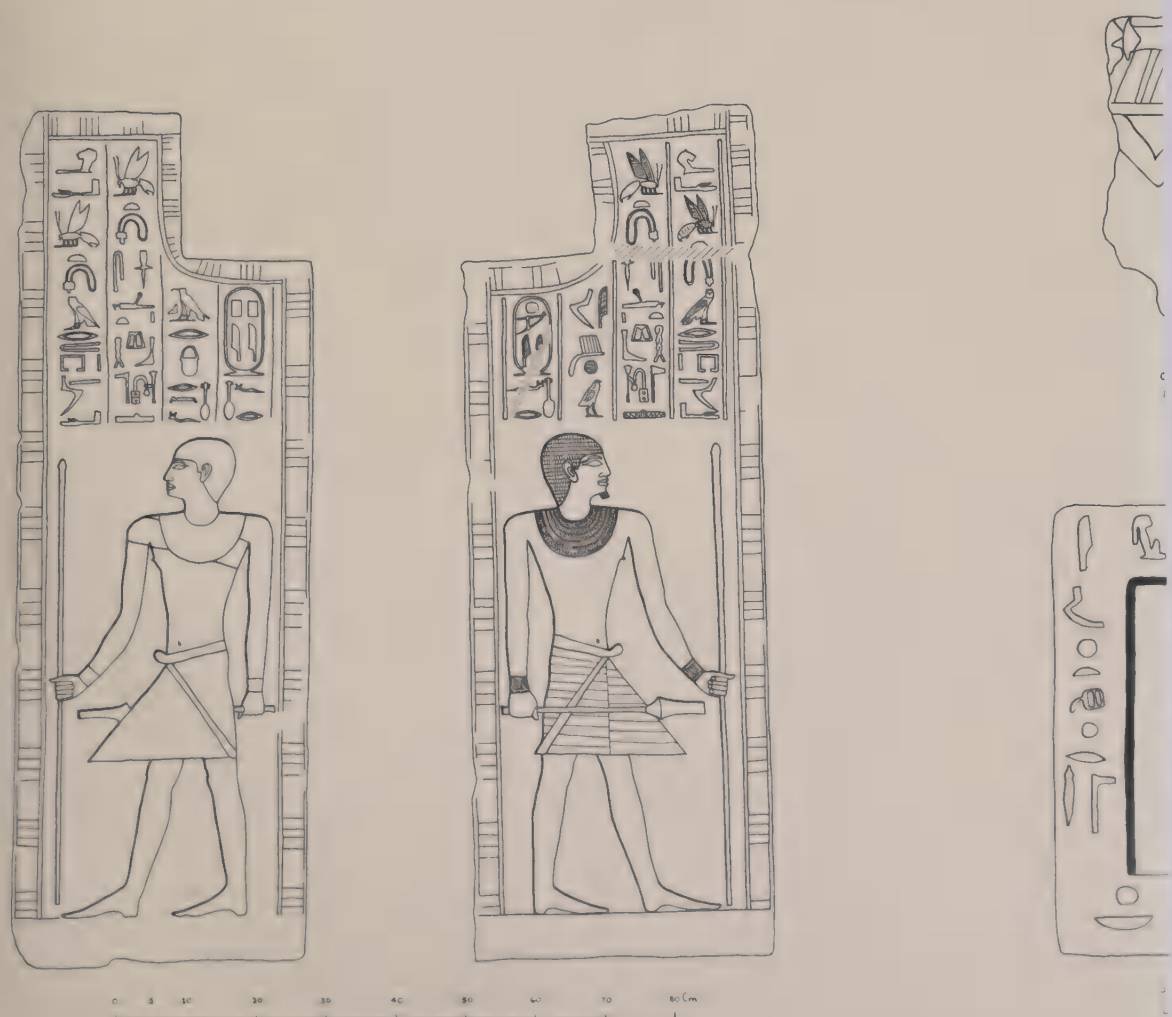
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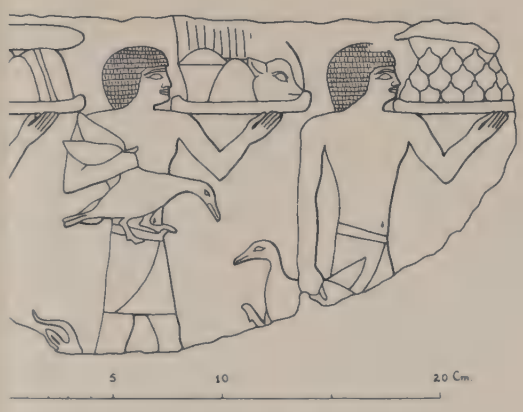


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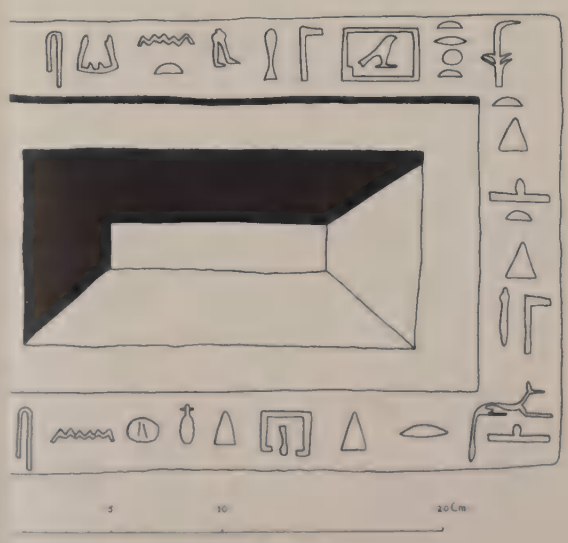


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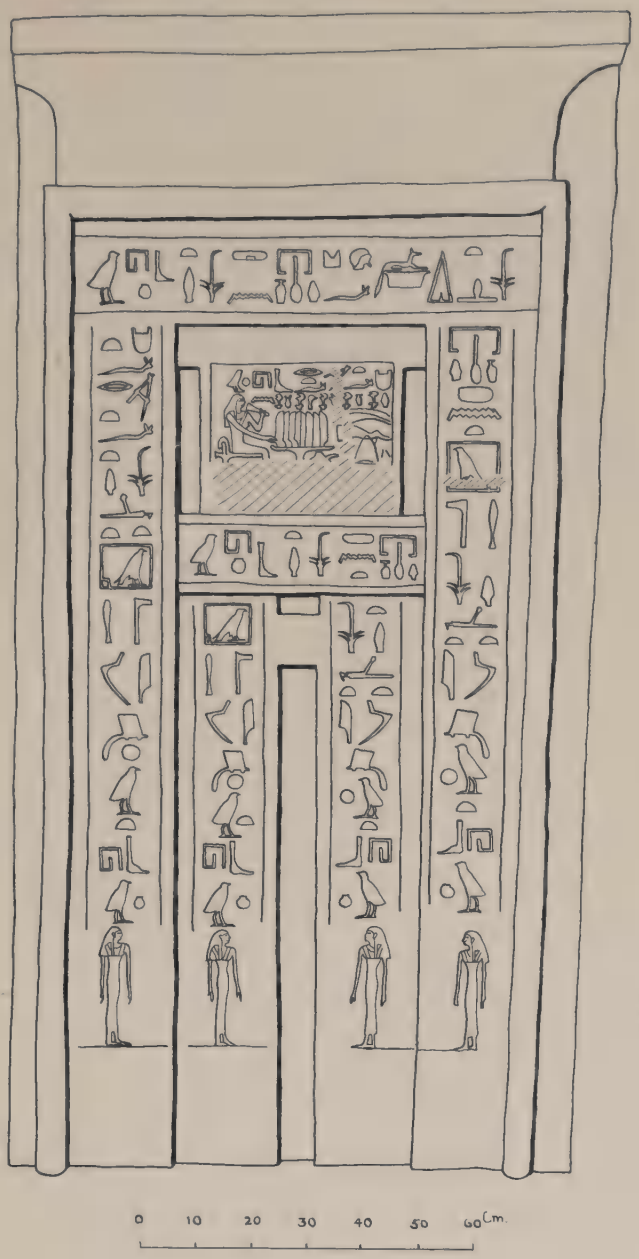




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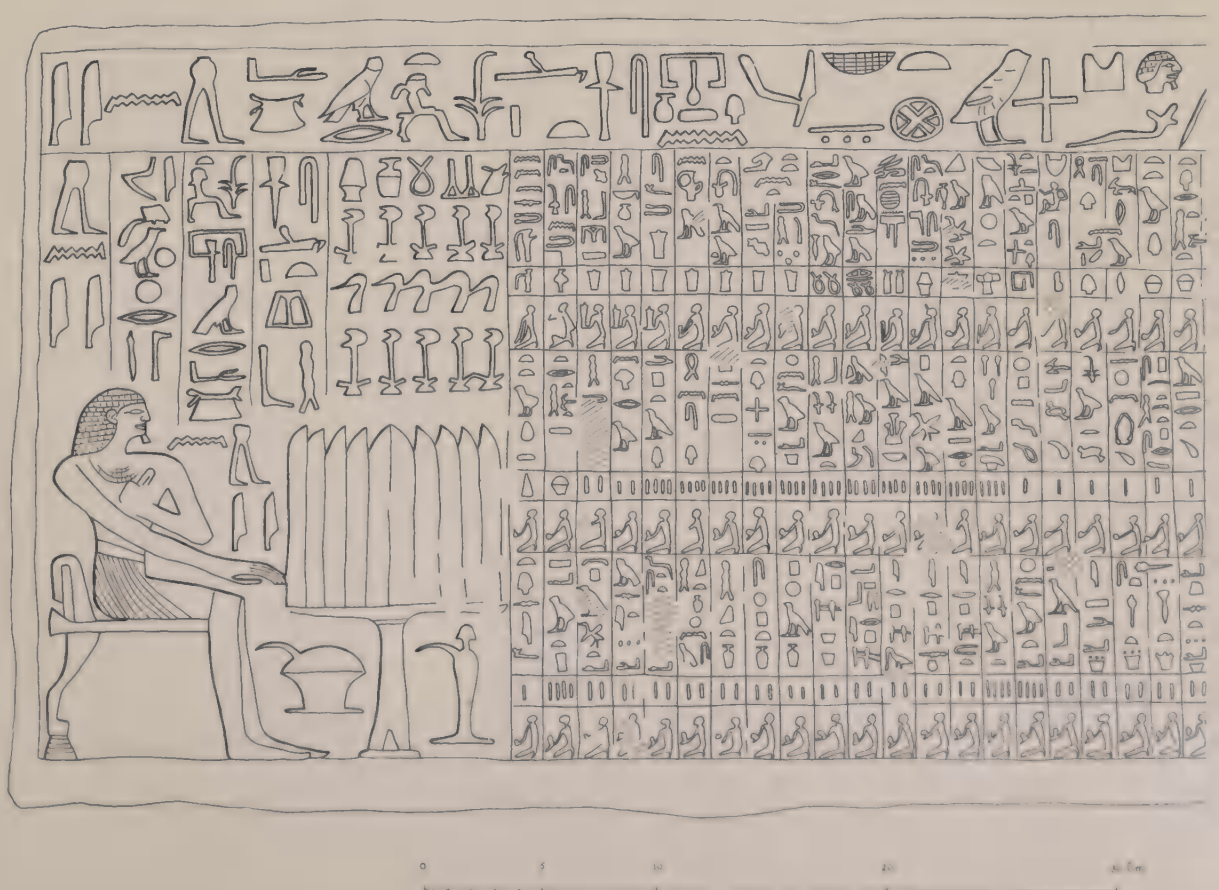
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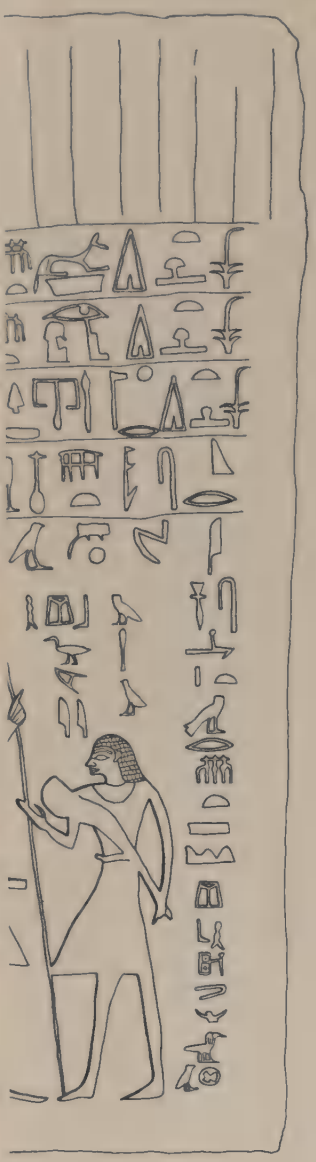
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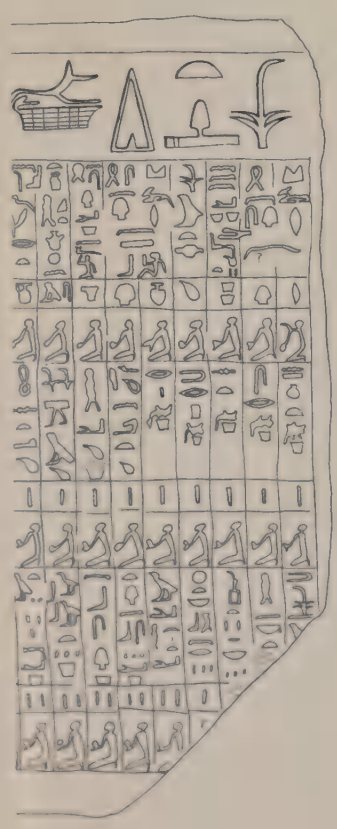


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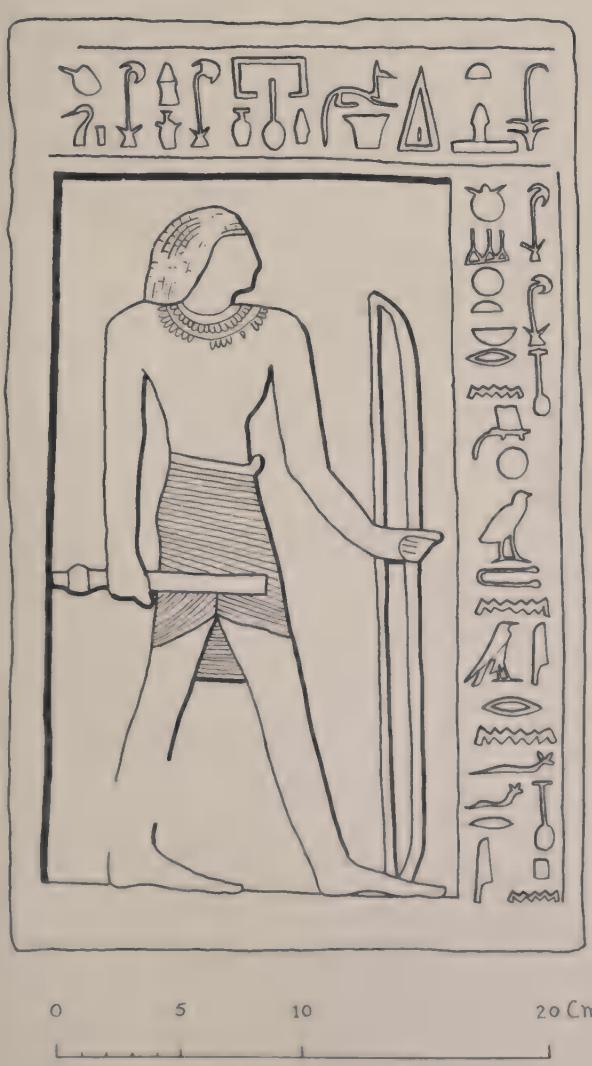
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128

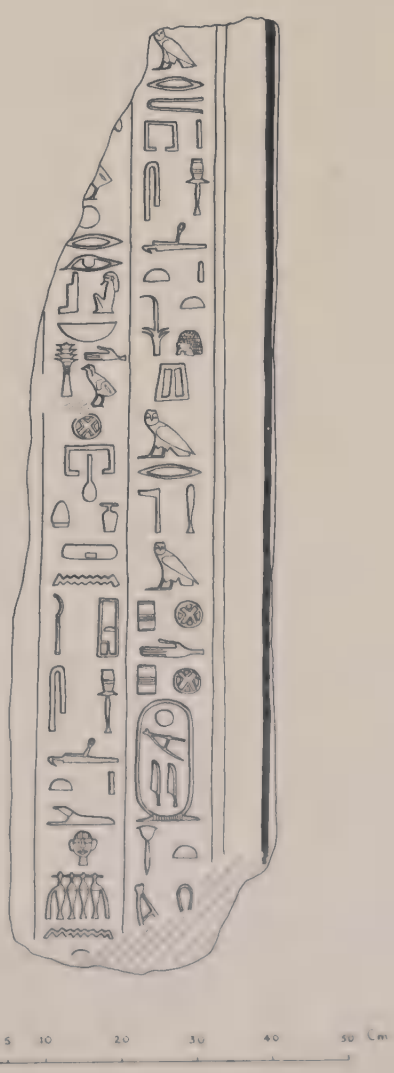




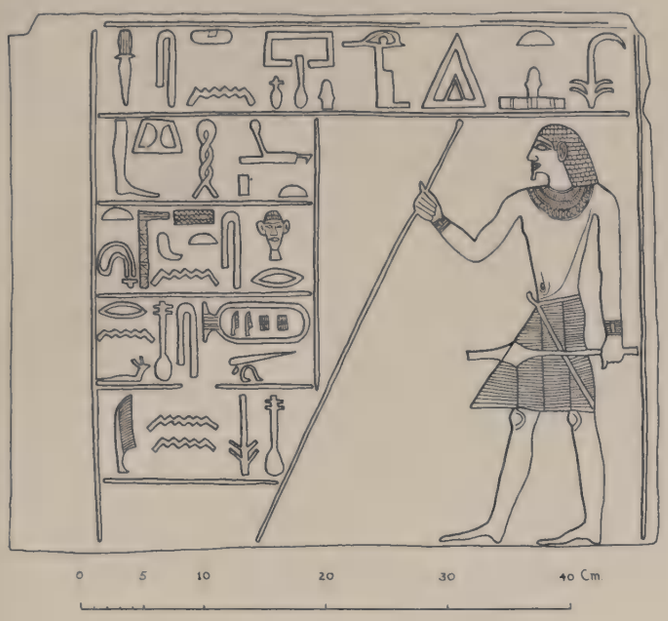
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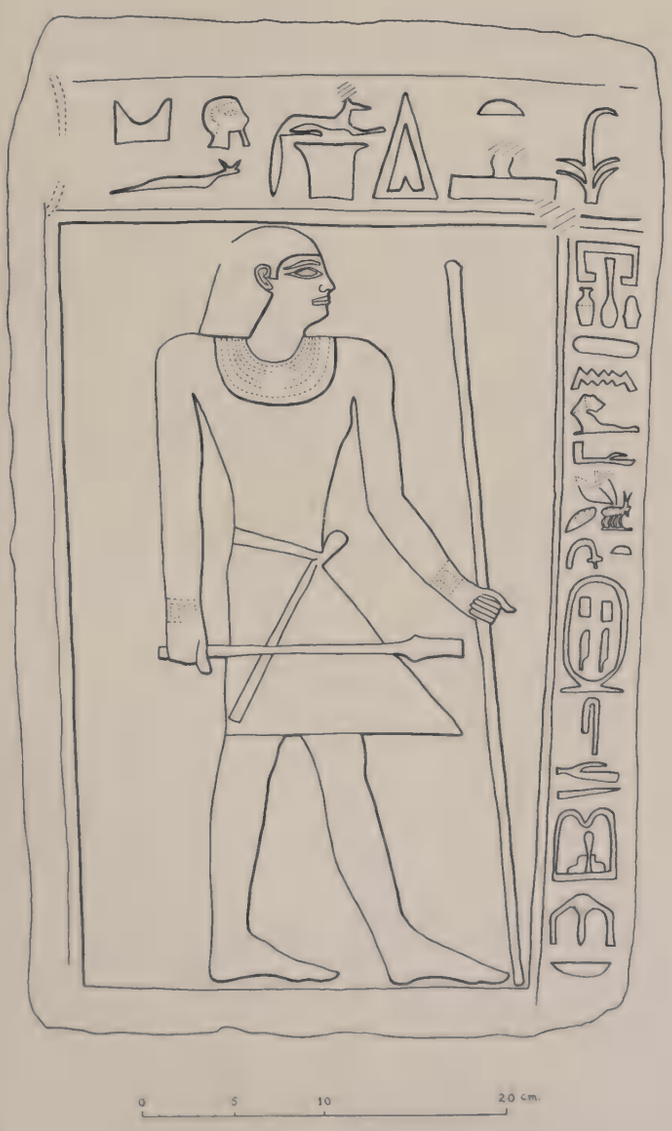
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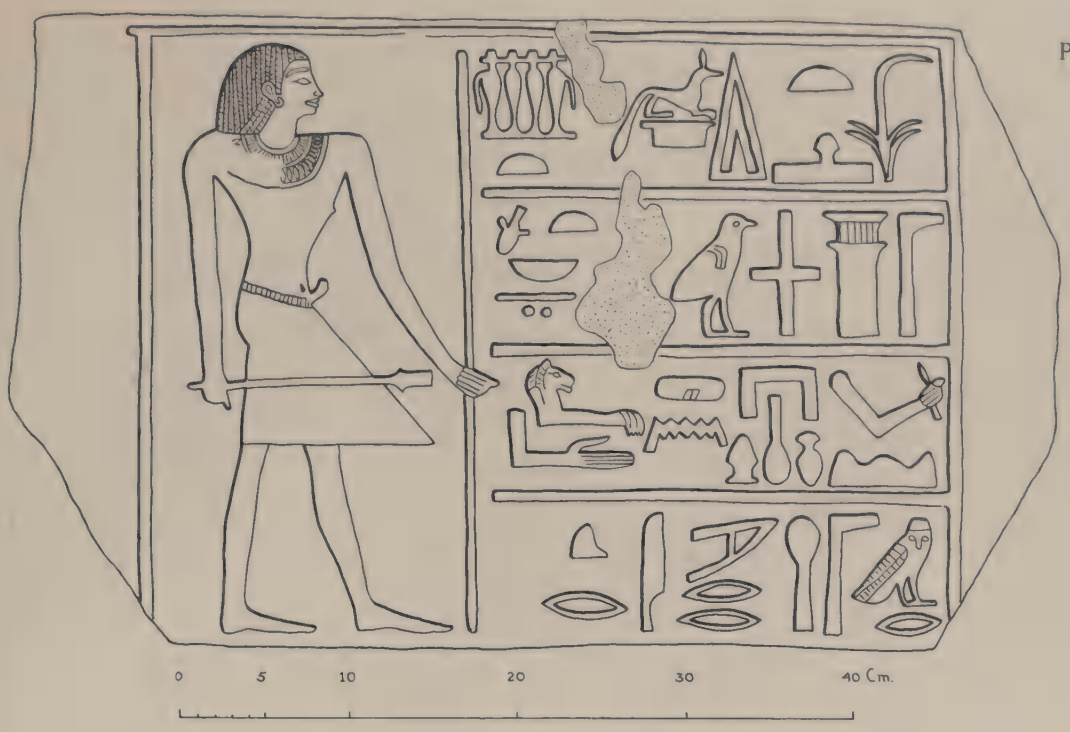
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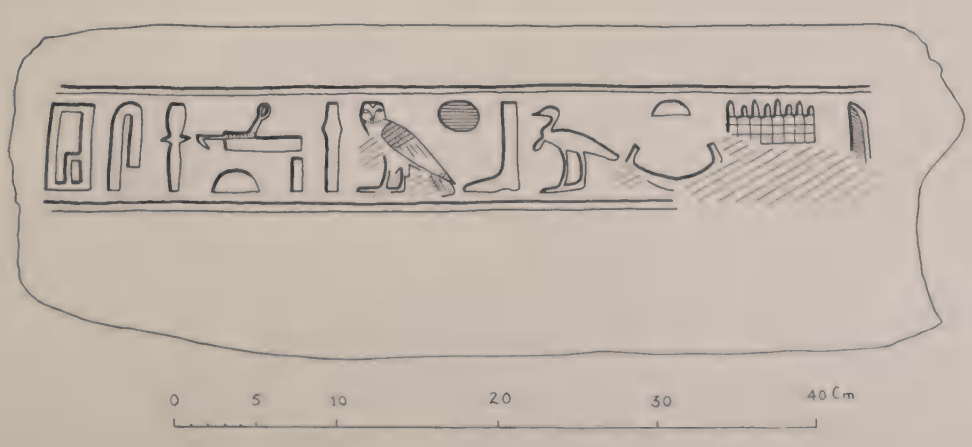
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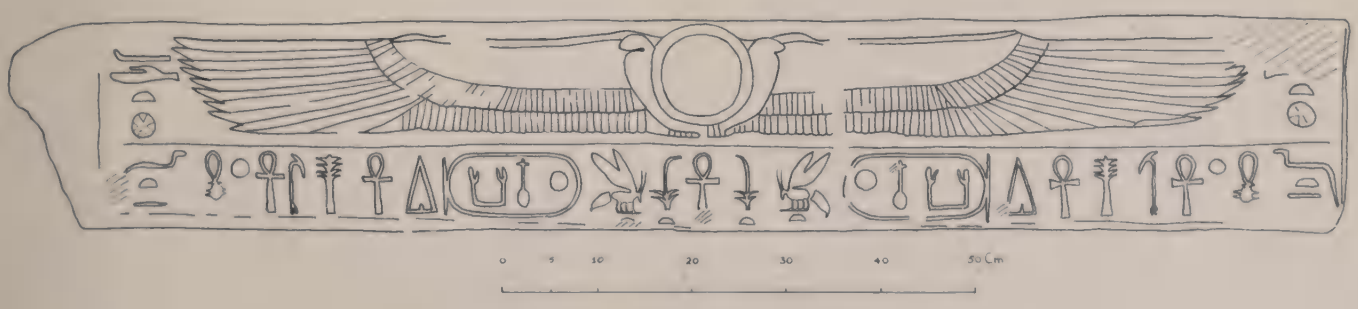
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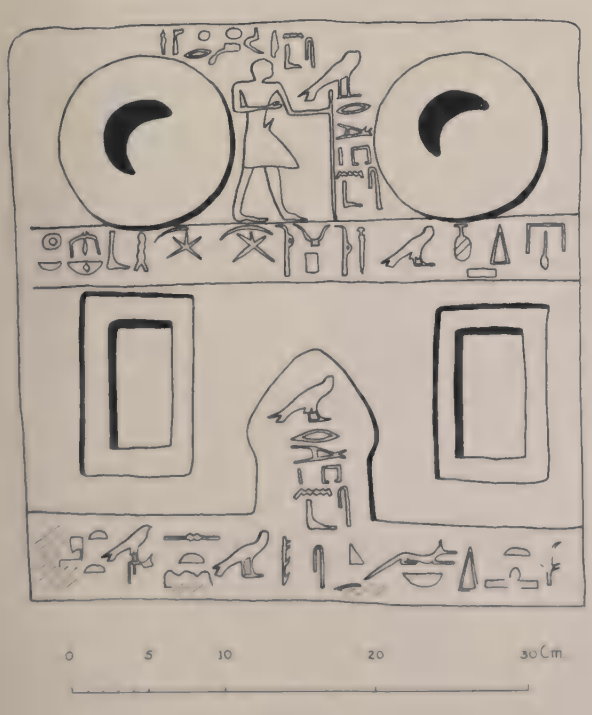
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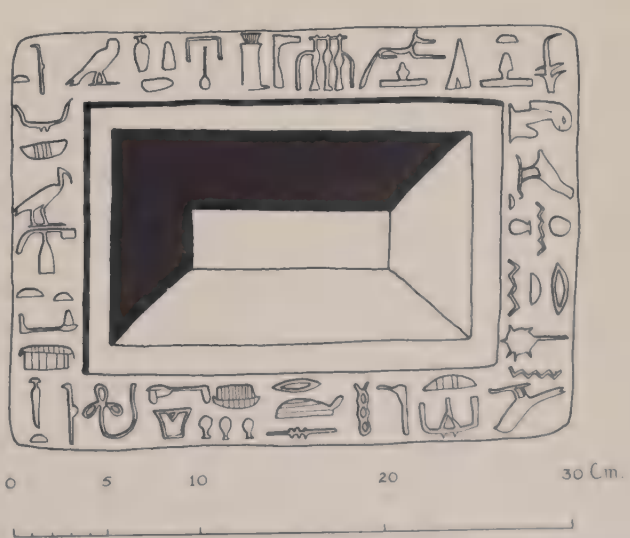
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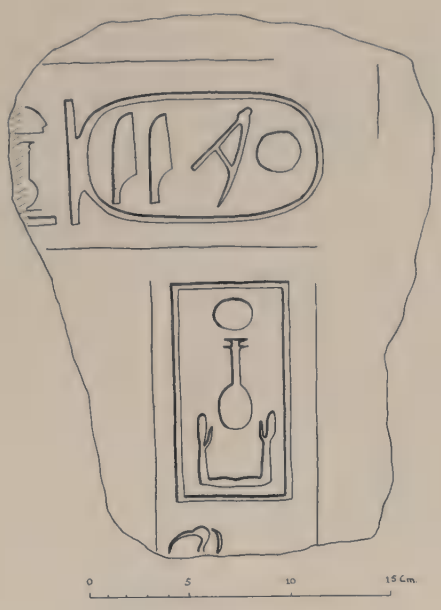
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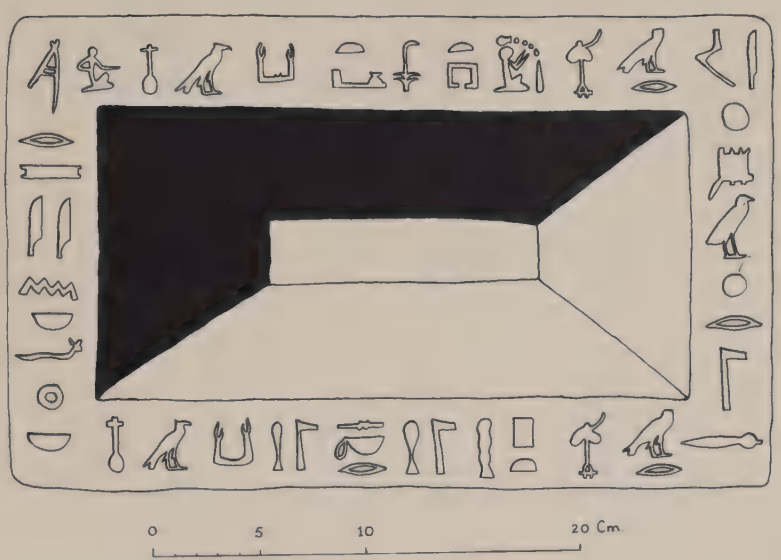
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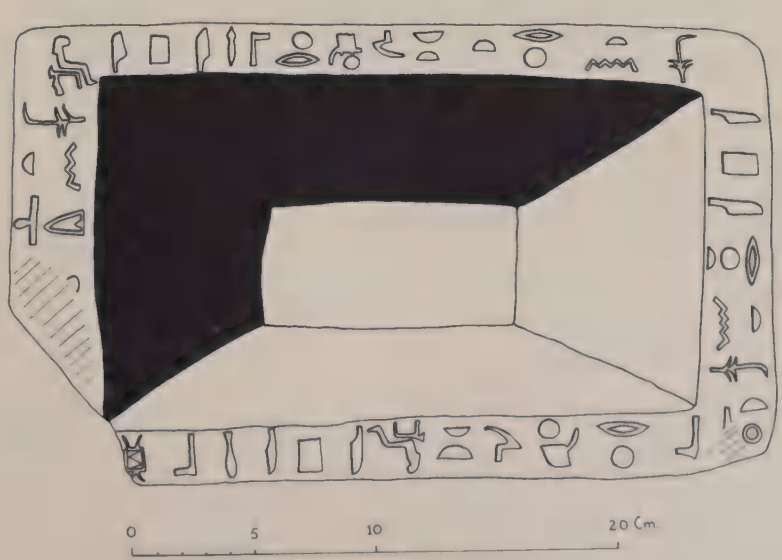
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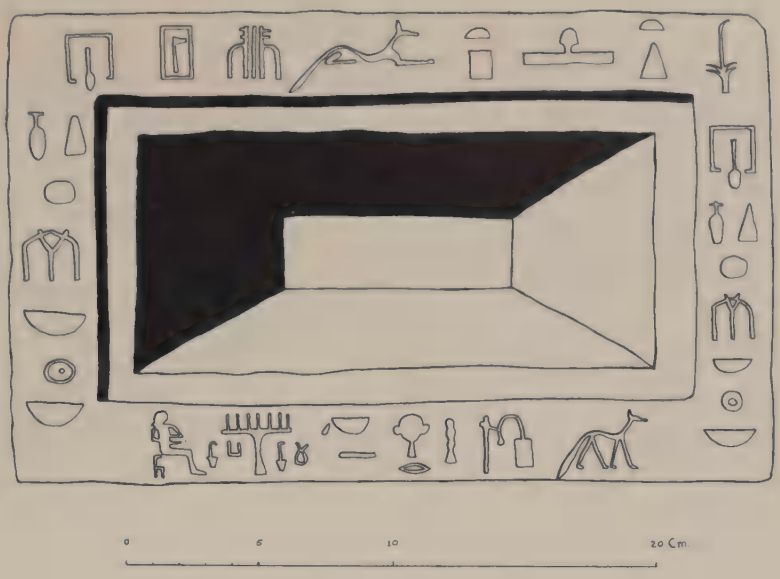
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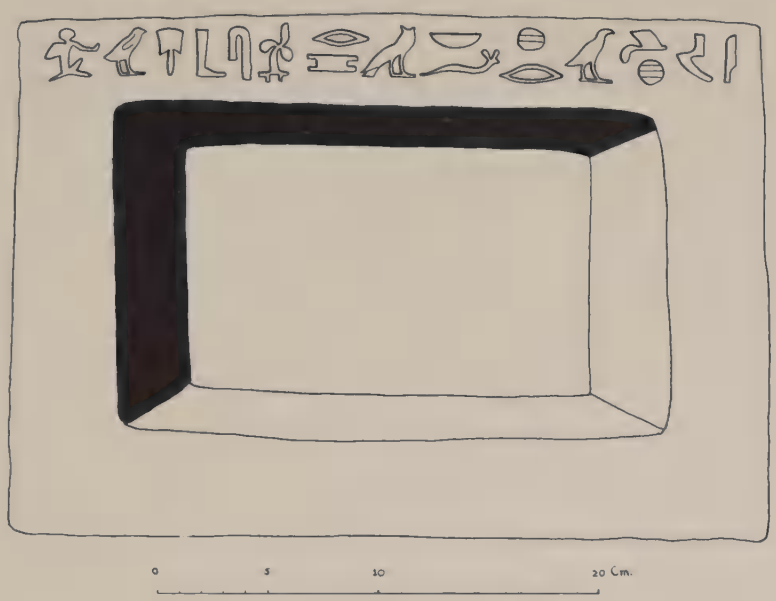
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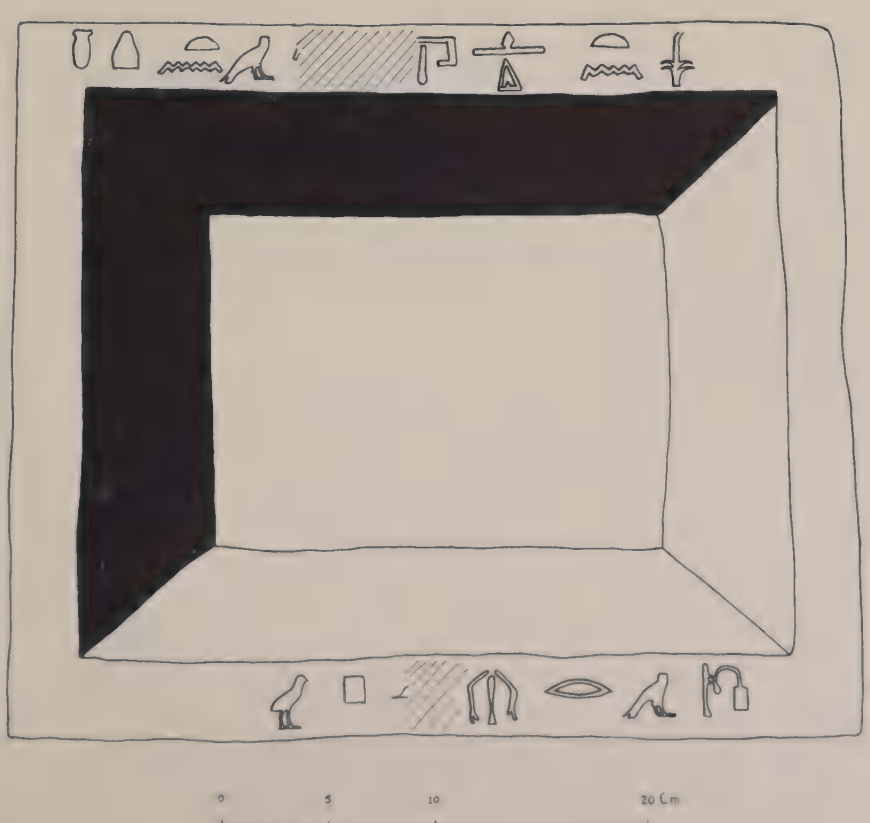
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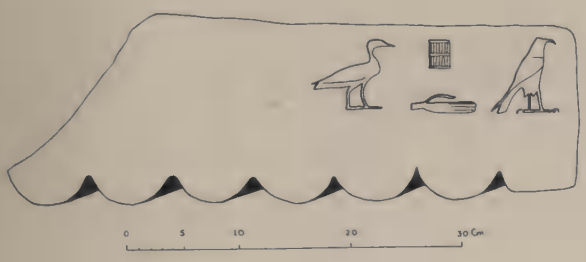
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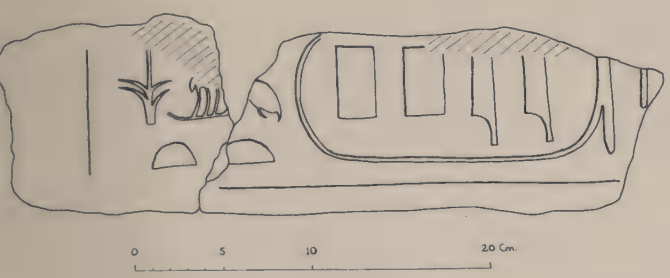
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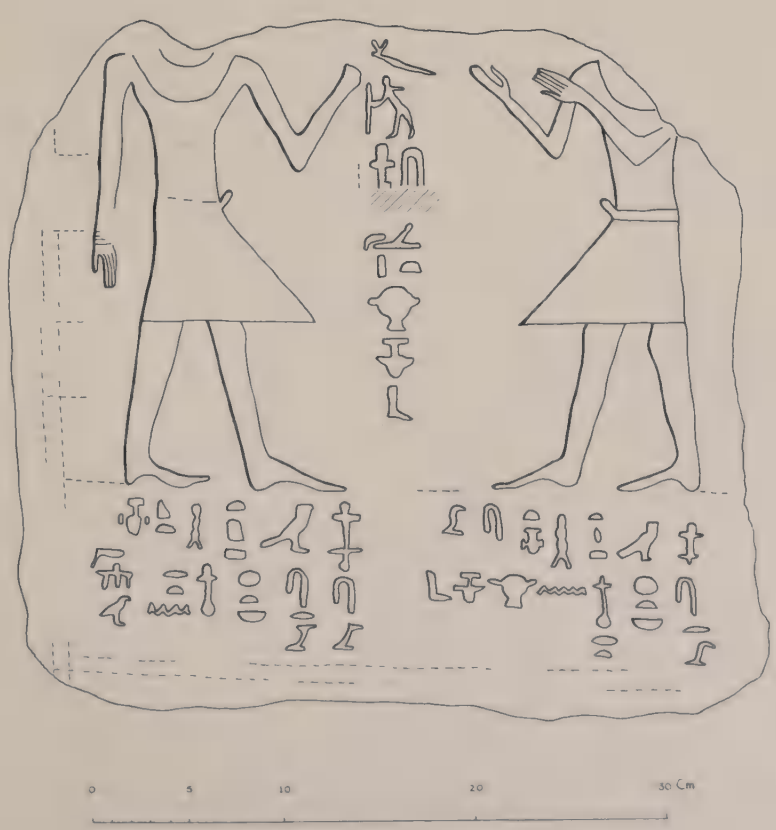
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2. No. 38071



3. No. 1663



4. No. 1574

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